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### THE COLONIAL ISSUE

of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is fixed for April 28. Ever since THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST was established nearly fifty years ago it has enjoyed an increasing Colonial and foreign circulation; but, in response to a want in the trade which was felt many years ago, it was decided to bring out a Colonial Issue in the spring, having an extra circulation to the Colonies and other important centres abroad in addition to the home distribution. The first number was brought out in April 1891, and the issue has gained popularity ever since. It brings buyers in remote parts of the Empire into direct contact with the home firms. THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST has from its first issues made a point of developing Colonial trade, and this annual issue, instituted fifteen years ago, has proved one of the best means at the service of the advertising firms for furthering their business interests. There is no other well established and organised *bonâ-fide* paid subscription circulation to the Colonies such as THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST's available, and it will be included in the Colonial Issue on April 28. The issue will cover most of the buyers (and the best of all) in India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, and other East Indian places, China, Japan, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, and other British parts of Africa, as well as British possessions generally. It is an issue that no house desirous of publicity and improvement of their business connection should miss. They should drop a postcard to the Publisher for a convincing booklet about the trade possibilities covered by it.

### Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

THE POISONING CASES reported on p. 489 contain several points of value which our readers should note.

THE PHARMACY BILL has now been postponed from day to day this week. The latest particulars are given on p. 499.

DRUG AND ALLIED CONTRACTS which have been settled are so numerous this week that we devote a special section to them (p. 490).

THE FRASERBURGH slander action arising from a mist. business prescription has resulted in a verdict for the defender, Dr. Slessor (p. 482).

IN our correspondence columns some dispensing queries are submitted and discussed, and many practical topics are the subject of replies (p. 515).

THE English and Scottish Wholesale Co-operative Societies have issued a circular letter in regard to the P.A.T.A. matter, which we reprint on p. 516.

THE idea of chemists being unfit to sell groceries because they have not the requisite skill and knowledge has been propounded by a Grocers' Association President (p. 485).

"XRAYSER" this week takes our readers far beyond the controversies of the moment by giving them an interesting study of historic documents referring to the death of Lavoisier (p. 495).

FIVE fines of 1/ each have been imposed by the Birkenhead Magistrates on an erstwhile butcher's apprentice who sold medicines contrary to the provisions of the Medicine Stamp Acts (p. 491).

THE mixture of salts given to our students last month contained chrome alum, ammonia alum, and zinc sulphate. Mr. L. C. Wooldridge (Plymouth) and Mr. C. F. Smith (Norwich) gain the prizes (p. 482).

THE CAPSULOID Co. has failed to convince Judge Swinfen Eady that there was need for an interlocutory motion in respect to the sale by North London chemists of J. D. Hair-producing capsules (p. 491).

THE letters to the Editor printed on pp. 513 and 514 include some on the Pharmacy Bill and the Medical Acts Amendment Bill, the arguments in the latter being chiefly in regard to the effect of the measure on dental-chemists.

CITRIC ACID, ginger, menthol, peppermint oil, and anti-mony are all dearer. Copper sulphate, oxalic acid, and spot shellac are firmer. Cod-liver oil, codeine, and salts and singlass are lower (p. 509).

NOTHING fresh and official has transpired in regard to Lord Crewe's Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, except that Lord Donoughmore has given notice of amendment in Committee. The Society of Apothecaries is looking after the rights of its certificated assistants under the Bill, and the Irish Apothecaries' Hall wants Clause 7 to be omitted (p. 499).

THE POISONS SCHEDULE of Lord Crewe's Bill should not be allowed to pass without amendment. Although it is substantially the same as the present one, we point out that this opportunity of getting it modernised will be neglected if chemists do not wake up and make the Pharmaceutical Council move in the matter. Several practical suggestions are made in an article beginning on p. 496.

### Association and Society Business.

Mr. Cornelius Bayley, President of the Peterborough Chemists' Association, contributes to our portrait gallery (p. 501).

THE Society of Chemical Industry has decided to seek a Royal Charter of Incorporation (p. 508).

THE British Medical Association is moving in the same direction (p. 484).

THE Federation of West Riding Chemists' Associations has adopted Mr. F. P. Sargeant as its Pharmaceutical Council candidate. Mr. Walshaw is again standing as an independent. The meetings of associations are reported in the section beginning p. 501, and include Leeds (where Lord Crewe's Bill was discussed), Sheffield (Mr. John Evans discussing the testing of drugs for purity), Midland (quack remedies and Lord Crewe's Bill), and others where the P.A.T.A. was upheld. The Society of Chemist-Opticians has met, and several associations have dined or otherwise enjoyed themselves in a social way (p. 505).

## Corner for Students.

CONDUCTED BY LEONARD DOBBIN, PH.D.

Students, please note. All communications should be addressed to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

All communications and reports must bear the names and addresses of the writers, not necessarily for publication. The reports of those who ignore this rule are liable not to be dealt with. ☒

### REPORTS.

THE powder distributed to students on February 28 contained eight parts by weight of potassium chromic sulphate (chrome alum), one part of ammonium aluminium sulphate (ammonia alum), and one part of zinc sulphate. The calculated composition of such a mixture is:

Cr	...	...	...	...	8.3
Al	...	...	...	...	0.6
Zn	...	...	...	...	2.3
K	...	...	...	...	6.3
NH <sub>4</sub>	...	...	...	...	0.4
SO <sub>4</sub>	...	...	...	...	38.3
H <sub>2</sub> O	...	...	...	...	43.8

100.0

The powder also contained, as impurity, a small quantity of magnesium.

Samples of the powder were distributed to 105 students, and forty-five reports were sent in for examination. All of our correspondents succeeded in detecting the sulphuric radical. The failures in the detection of the various metallic radicals were: Chromium, 3; aluminium, 8; zinc, 8; potassium, 3; ammonium, 19; magnesium (impurity), 31. Three students failed to report the evolution of water when the powder was heated in a dry test-tube.

Although exceedingly simple in some respects, this month's exercise was not without its own special difficulties. To those familiar with the appearance of chrome alum, the colour of the mixture at once suggested the presence of this salt as an ingredient; but this did not give any information regarding the difficulties of the analysis. About the two or three students who assumed that the crystals of chrome alum were crystals of potassium permanganate, and who, to correspond with this assumption, reported the reactions of permanganates, nothing further need be said than that they were incorrect in this assumption and that they did wrongly in recording reactions which they did not observe to take place. Ammonia alum was present in the powder to the extent of 10 per cent., but since this compound is nine-tenths composed of acid radical and water of crystallisation, the quantities of ammonium and of aluminium present were small. The failures to detect the aluminium were not numerous, but it seems more than likely that the sodium or potassium hydroxide employed in the analysis, supplied (in the form of silicate, present as impurity) a considerable portion of the material which passed for aluminium hydroxide. On the other hand, the failures to recognise the evolution of ammonia when the powder was treated with a caustic alkali were surprisingly numerous, and they would appear to indicate that but little care was taken with the test in many cases, since it was by no means difficult to obtain quite conclusive evidence of the liberation of ammonia even when only a very small quantity of the powder was employed.

Several students were doubtful as to whether or not the powder contained traces of chloride, since they found chloride in the sodium carbonate which they employed for boiling with the powder, in preparing a solution to be tested for acid radicals. The question was easily settled, however, by simply adding dilute nitric acid and silver nitrate to the

original aqueous solution, when it was found that no precipitate separated out even on standing for a length of time. This test is practically always applicable, and although the formation of a precipitate does not definitely establish the presence of the hydrochloric radical, its non-formation is sufficiently satisfactory evidence of the absence of this radical.

Although zinc was present in relatively small quantity, there were not many failures in detecting it. Those who failed to observe the precipitate of zinc sulphide probably did not wait long enough to permit of its separation from dilute solutions, and did not try to accelerate matters by warming the liquids under examination.

The quantity of magnesium present was very small, but was, nevertheless, more than a mere trace. That nearly three-fourths of our correspondents failed to observe its presence was due, in very many cases, to the solutions under examination being too dilute to yield precipitates of ammonium magnesium phosphate in a short time, and the time requisite for their formation was not allowed. In a few cases heat was applied with a view to accelerate the precipitation, but this produced exactly the opposite effect.

Although the powder did not contain more than the merest recognisable trace of iron, a number of students reported iron as if present in considerable quantity. It seems likely that iron is often reported present in mixtures, from which it is almost entirely absent, on account of the blue colour produced on adding an old solution of potassium ferrocyanide to the acid solution of the substance to be tested. Students should note particularly that a quite freshly prepared solution of potassium ferrocyanide should alone be employed for this purpose, since an old solution practically always gives a well-marked blue coloration when mixed with a dilute acid, whether the acid contains traces of iron or not.

### MARKS AWARDED FOR ANALYSES.

#### 1. Correspondents who are unqualified:

L. C. Woollbridge (First Prize)	...	95	Squill	...	...	81
Chas. F. Smith (Second Prize)	...	94	S. H. B.	...	...	80
T. P. Noble	...	93	Miss Ferri [?]	...	...	79
A. R.	...	93	A. M. H.	...	...	78
J. E. B.	...	93	Linnett	...	...	77
A. D. N.	...	92	Cuniculus	...	...	76
A. F. W.	...	92	Oxton	...	...	75
Brid	...	91	P. W.	...	...	73
Nickel	...	85	Chloral	...	...	72
Thule	...	84	V. L. B.	...	...	71
Chloroform	...	83	Cruce Vinco	...	...	69
Mac	...	83	J. A. T.	...	...	68
G. D. E.	...	82	A. C. T.	...	...	66
Kaolin	...	82	Zero	...	...	62
Keiro	...	82	Mendipite	...	...	60
Pluto	...	81	C. W. Roberts	...	...	59
			Onyx	...	...	48
			Spes	...	...	42

#### 2. Correspondents who are qualified, or who have not indicated that they are unqualified:

Alums	...	—	Ooma	...	...	94
Ernest W. Carver	...	74	Reldas	...	...	88
C. C. D. D.	...	91	Seymour	...	...	82
C. G.	...	83	The Apothecary	...	...	92
Chemicus	...	75	The Owl	...	...	93
Glacialine	...	84				

### PRIZES.

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to

L. C. WOOLLDIDGE, 16 The Square, R.N. Hospital, Plymouth.

The Second Prize has been awarded to

CHARLES FREDERICK SMITH, c/o Messrs. Nuthall & Mason, Bank Plain, Norwich.

*First Prize.*—Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding half-a-guinea may be taken as a first prize.

*Second Prize.*—Any scientific book which is sold for about five shillings may be taken as a second prize.



The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher naming the book or books they select.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**L. C. WOOLDRIDGE.**—The slight residue left behind on treating the ammonia precipitate with sodium peroxide most likely consisted of magnesium hydroxide, carried down, in absence of much ammonium chloride, along with the chromic and aluminium hydroxides. The precipitate produced on boiling the mixture of the neutralised sodium-carbonate extract and ferric chloride no doubt consisted of basic ferric sulphate.

**A. D. N.**—We failed to obtain any evidence of the presence even of traces of the hydrochloric radical, and are disposed to think that the precipitate you obtained with silver nitrate was due to the use of undistilled water or of an insufficiently cleansed test-tube.

**BRID.**—Use ammonium phosphate rather than ammonium arsenate in testing for magnesium, as ammonium magnesium phosphate is distinctly less soluble in water than ammonium magnesium arsenate. You seem to have omitted to make any test for manganese.

**NICKEL.**—The calcium you detected was most likely present in the water-supply you used. The precipitate you obtained on adding calcium chloride to the neutralised sodium-carbonate extract consisted of calcium sulphate. It is not desirable, as a rule, to publish the paper of the competitor who obtains the highest marks for an analysis: the first-prize papers have been occasionally printed, however (*vide C. & D.*, May 30, 1903, vol. 62, p. 834; and December 26, 1903, vol. 63, p. 1034).

**THULE.**—The slight haziness you observed on adding ammonium hydrosulphide as a test for zinc and manganese was no doubt due to zinc sulphide, and it probably would have increased on standing or warming, so as to yield a quantity of precipitate sufficient for manipulation and examination.

**CHLOROFORM.**—You decided that a benzoate was present on the strength of very insufficient evidence.

**MAC.**—It does not appear from your report that you made any test either for aluminium or for manganese.

**G. D. E.**—You mention proof of the absence of ammonium compounds by the flame-test; perhaps you wrote ammonium inadvertently instead of sodium.

**MISS FERRI.**—The fact that you obtained a white curdy precipitate with silver nitrate when testing for haloid salts would seem to indicate that your sodium carbonate or your nitric acid is largely contaminated with chlorides.

**A. M. H.**—You concluded that chloride was present after applying tests which are not specially delicate, but without making use of silver nitrate to confirm. A special test should have been made for ammonium salts.

**LINNET.**—For the purposes of delicate analytical work the use of distilled water is imperative.

**CUNICULUS.**—The "white crystalline deposit" obtained on heating the powder with concentrated sulphuric acid consisted of a mixture of sulphates. Chlorine-water frequently contains enough sulphuric acid to give a well-marked precipitate of barium sulphate when added to solutions containing barium salts.

**P. W.**—The precipitation of ammonium magnesium phosphate is retarded by warming, as the salt is much more soluble in hot water than in cold.

**CHLORAL.**—Why did you not test your sodium carbonate for chloride, seeing that you suspected the presence of the latter?

**V. L. B.**—The odour which you ascribed to the presence of an acetate was perhaps due to the decomposition of the sulphates present with evolution of sulphurous anhydride. You should have tried to confirm manganese in the precipitate which you ascribed to the presence of this metal: probably the precipitate consisted of magnesium hydroxide.

**CRUCE VINCO.**—According to your report you added sodium hydroxide to a solution (alkaline) which must have contained chromate and aluminite, and you concluded that aluminium was absent because no precipitate was produced; but sodium hydroxide could not have given a precipitate, due to aluminium, under such circumstances.

**J. A. T.**—Solutions of alkali-metal aluminates should be boiled with excess of ammonium chloride in order to precipitate aluminium hydroxide. Absence of recognisable pink or brown colour from a solution does not exclude the possibility of manganese being present in considerable quantity. The supposed sulphurous anhydride was simply hydrochloric acid boiled off from the dilute solution of this reagent.

**A. C. T.**—Read the second sentence of the reply to "Nickel."

**ZERO.**—The supposed calcium oxalate was simply calcium sulphate.

**C. W. ROBERTS.**—The colour of the iron-group precipitate ought to have indicated sufficiently that it did not consist of

aluminium hydroxide alone. Dissolve a crystal of chromic alum and one of potassium permanganate in water, side by side in two test-tubes and compare the resulting solutions.

**SPEES.**—The powder did not yield "nothing" when heated with sodium hydroxide, since ammonia was evolved; chlorine gas was not evolved when the powder was heated with sulphuric acid; the original solution did not yield "nothing" when boiled with hydrochloric acid and mixed with potassium ferrocyanide, since a precipitate of zinc ferrocyanide was produced; and, finally, the precipitate formed when ammonium chloride, ammonia, and ammonium hydrosulphide were added to the original solution, was not white.

**ALUMS.**—If you send your name and address, your paper will be read and marks awarded.

**C. C. D. D.**—You do not report that you made any test for manganese, although you mention an operation which seems to have been intended as a separation of manganese and zinc.

**CHEMICUS.**—Make certain that the manganese peroxide you employ in testing for chlorides is itself free from combined chlorine. Most commercial samples contain chlorides in large quantity.

**SEYMOUR.**—Your mode of testing for ammonia evidently was not sufficiently delicate. We do not clearly understand why you added ammonium carbonate (if you really did add it) along with ammonium hydrosulphide in testing for zinc, and you do not appear to have reflected that metals of the barium group would have been precipitated thereby, had they been present. Your method of drawing up your report is quite satisfactory.

#### THE TOURNAMENT.

The results of the analysis reported upon in the foregoing have to some extent changed the positions of some of the competitors, as announced last month, but the relative positions of the first two remain unaltered. Those who are some distance from the top of the list which we publish below will, no doubt, endeavour to improve their positions in the concluding exercise of the series, while those nearest the top will be equally anxious to try to maintain their lead. The order of the first ten competitors now is:

L. C. W. ...	463	A. D. N. ...	417
Craven ...	443	C. G. ...	417
Ooma ...	439	A. F. W. ...	414
J. E. B. ...	424	Keiro ...	411
V. L. B. ...	419	Chemicus ...	399

### Personalities.

**ALDERMAN DUNN**, chemist, Shipley, has been re-elected Chairman of the Education Committee of the West Riding County Council.

**MR. A. V. DEWDNEY**, chemist, who for the last four years has been analyst and manager of the drug and toilet laboratory at Messrs. Harrods, Ltd., has been appointed to a more important position with Messrs. S. F. Goss, Ltd.

**DR. WALTER R. HADWEN**, Gloucester, who is mentioned as representative of anti-vivisectionist societies as a member of the Royal Commission on Vivisection, is a chemist and druggist, having passed the Minor examination on April 26, 1877. Subsequently he studied medicine at Bristol University College and St. Bart's, taking the L.S.A. and M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. diplomas in 1893, and in 1897 he became M.D. of St. Andrew's University. He has published a treatise entitled "The Case Against Vivisection."

### Business Changes.

**WILSON'S PHARMACY STORES** have been opened at 27 Turnpike Lane, Hornsey, N.

**MESSRS. DAVIES & Co.**, chemists, have relinquished the business at 26 Dartmouth Road, Forest Hill, S.E.

**MR. W. H. KIRKWOOD** has acquired the chemist business at Crickhowell, South Wales, of the late Mr. R. Harris.

**MR. W. F. COLE**, chemist and druggist, Norwich Road, Lowestoft, has purchased the business of Mr. J. Mann, at Lowestoft, and will carry it on as a branch.

**MR. W. SILVESTER COLLITT**, chemist and druggist, who has for nearly four years acted as managing assistant at Maskew's Pharmacy, Clacton-on-Sea, has purchased the business at Stanley Road, Teddington, formerly carried on by Mr. F. Dalton, chemist and druggist.

## English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

### Brevities.

Chemical-plant is to form one of the sections of an Engineering and Machinery Exhibition to be held at Olympia in September and October.

It is proposed to apply for a Royal Charter to incorporate the British Medical Association. The draft was printed in the "B.M.J." last week.

Margaret Skinner, a lady's maid, died in Guy's Hospital on March 23, from heart-failure while under the influence of ethyl chloride during an operation.

The Nottingham employes of Boots, Ltd., have this year contributed 220*l.* to the Nottingham Hospital by weekly collections, aided by a donation of 74*l.* 17*s.* from Mr. Jesse Boot.

At the Hastings Police Court on March 26, Otto Scherf was remanded on a charge of burglariously entering the premises of Mr. T. D. Vint, chemist and druggist, 2 Palace Avenue, Hastings.

A three-counties Association (Bedford, Bucks, and Herts) is to be formed in London, and Mr. H. Tebbutt, 38 Mount Pleasant Road, Stroud Green, N., is taking a leading part in its formation.

Mr. William Hood Wandless, chemist and druggist, was summoned at Whitehaven Police Court on March 22 for refusing to pay 10*s.*, the educational portion of the poor-rate, and a distress-warrant was issued.

The girl Edith Davies, who was charged at Cardiff Assizes on March 24 with putting salt of lemon in some cornflour intended for the nine-months child of her mistress, Mrs. May Ellen Durk, of Swansea, was found not guilty.

At Margate on March 21, three lads, named respectively Lee, Jarvis, and Gilbert, were each fined 10*s.*, or three days' imprisonment, for stealing perfumes and other goods from the shop of Mr. John Reeve, chemist and druggist, 14 Zion Place, Margate.

The patent rules made under the Trade-marks Act, 1904, have been approved by the Board of Trade, and come into operation after March 31. Several alterations have been made in the scale of fees given in the draft rules referred to in the *C. & D.*, February 24, p. 287.

At West Ham Memorial Ground, on March 24, Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.'s football team met T. Christy & Co.'s in a return match. In spite of inclement weather a very good game resulted, Burgoyne's winning by four goals to one. Messrs. Dealtry, Phipps, Smith, and Tanfield scored for Burgoyne's.

The Reform Committee of the Royal Botanic Society, appointed on January 24, in their report disapprove of the proposal to increase the subscription. It is recommended instead that the Fellows should be invited to subscribe voluntarily an additional one guinea, which would entitle the subscriber to a transferable ivory ticket.

At Leicester County Court on March 22, Messrs. E. H. Butler & Sons, chemists, Leicester, obtained judgment against J. & A. Beaumont, of Nottingham, for 3*l.* 15*s.* for goods supplied. One of the defendants pleaded that he was under age when the order was given, but the Judge disallowed the plea of infancy, and ordered the payment of the debt by 10*s.* per month.

### General Optical Board.

At a meeting of the Board, held on March 8, Mr. M. W. Dunscombe was elected Chairman and Mr. F. W. Bateman Deputy-Chairman. Mr. T. Field and Mr. L. Laurence were re-elected Treasurer and Hon. Secretary respectively. Among the members of the Board who retire by rotation are two chemists, Mr. J. H. Cuff and Mr. J. C. Kidd; they are eligible for re-election. The Board approved of the report of the Advisory Committee, and carried a resolution to oppose any clause in the Medical Acts Amendment Bill which may be detrimental to the optician or to the interests of those engaged in sight-testing.

### Manchester Notes.

At the first meeting of the newly elected Council of the South-West Manchester Liberal Association, Alderman R. Gibson was elected hon. treasurer for the coming year.

A local gentleman who asked for a pick-me-up at a Manchester drug-store has had a week in the infirmary as the result. It appears that the assistant made up the draught with a preparation of ammonia instead of water.

Manchester University proposes to recognise defined courses of instruction at other institutions as the equivalent of one year's study at the University. Under this new ordinance a student of pharmacy, *e.g.*, who has taken the Inter. Sc. from such an institution near his home, either during or after apprenticeship—could read for a degree in science during the two years usually spent at college concurrently preparing for the Minor and Major.

An Oxford correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," writing on the subject of "Wild Flowers for the City Dwellers," suggests that Manchester should acquire a portion of Chat Moss, with the object of preserving for posterity the wild flowers of our moors in their natural homes. In support of this suggestion he relates that the late Mr. Willett, of Brighton, and Mr. G. C. Druce, Oxford, together secured some acres of ancient marsh not far from Cumnor, in Berkshire. These precious acres, now styled the Ruskin Plot, have been conveyed to the Ashmolean National Historical Society of Oxford that the Society may preserve for ever the wild flora which grows in them.

### Checking the Expenditure.

At the annual meeting of the General Infirmary at Leeds on March 22, it was stated that drugs and surgical appliances cost 6,604*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* last year, as against 6,551*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* in 1904. In order to reduce the cost of drugs, the practice had been resorted to of preparing week by week and month by month tabulated statements to be supplied to the doctors and nurses, who had a considerable amount of control in the matter. Already the results had been satisfactory, the growth of the expenditure having been checked without impairing the effectiveness of the treatment.

### Midland Notes.

Synchronous with the appearance at one of the Birmingham music-halls of a man named "Professor Walford Bodie, the emperor of electricity, and the most wonderful man on earth," there appears in a daintily dressed chemist's shop-window in the Great Western Arcade a display of the professor's embrocation, etc. On inquiry, it was found that a good business had been done throughout the town in the sale of these remedies.

During the disinfection of a house at Wolstanton (Staffs) by a sanitary inspector, by means of a defective sulphur candle which appeared to contain some foreign substance, the premises took fire, and considerable damage was done to the house and furniture. A claim for damage from the tenant, amounting to 36*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*, was sent to the local sanitary authorities, who have placed the candle in the hands of the analyst, Mr. Kennedy, for examination, after acquainting the tradesmen who supplied the candles.

The following recipe has been much called for in the West-end of Birmingham. Its origin has caused a little curiosity, for it is evidently going the round of the popular weeklies. It is recommended for dandruff of the scalp associated with tenderness and itching:

Saponis viridis	...	...	...	3 <i>j.</i>
Spiritus vini	...	...	...	3 <i>ij.</i>

A little is mixed with warmed water and used as a wash.

[This is practically Hebra's Soap Spirit. Many scalp-troubles are due to the head not being washed regularly, and the prescription is merely a roundabout way to get people to use soap and water.—EDITOR.]

### Fire.

A fire broke out on March 23 in the shop of Mr. D. E. Davies, chemist and druggist, High Street, Treorky. How it occurred is not known, but it is suggested that the assistant, a young man named Duckett, while sweeping out the shop, trod upon a match. So rapidly did the flames spread that Mrs. Davies and her child, who were at the time in bed, had some difficulty in escaping. The shop was practically gutted, but the damage is almost wholly covered by insurance.



## East Anglian Notes.

At a Yarmouth inquest recently a widow suggested Condry's fluid as the probable cause of death. Messrs. Condry & Mitchell have written to the "Eastern Daily Press" on the matter, and claim prompt administration of their fluid to be an antidote of carbolic acid. Incidentally they strive to do chemists a good turn by urging a stricter control of poisons.

Sir Alan Manby, M.V.O., has a unique set of lantern-slides dealing with the thirty-three weeks' tour of the Duke and Duchess of York to the principal British Colonies. As will be remembered, Sir Alan accompanied their Royal highnesses as medical attendant, and most of the slides are from his own negatives. On Tuesday a Fakenham audience enjoyed the display of a large number of them, and heard Sir Alan describe them. Several pictures of Fijian natives were shown, which the lecturer said were of special surgical interest to him.

## Death under Nitrous Oxide.

At Hammersmith, on March 24, Mr. Oddie held an inquest with regard to the death of Mrs. Amelia Green (72), a widow. The evidence was to the effect that deceased went to Mr. George Joseph Inder, a registered dentist, practising at 235 King Street, to have some teeth extracted. Nitrous oxide was given by Dr. Cullinan at deceased's request. Dr. Edward Cullinan deposed that death was due to cerebral congestion and failure of respiration, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly.

## A Higher Qualification Needed.

At the annual meeting of the Rhondda Valley Grocers' Association on March 27, the General Secretary's report was read. Some of the remarks therein will appeal to the humour of pharmacists. For instance:

We have no desire to come to hostile conflict with anyone, nor with any trade, but we cannot be indifferent to the fact that the chemists are now selling a considerable number of articles which used to be considered within the legitimate province of the grocer. In some country districts the chemist's shop appears to be a kind of general mart. I cannot see that there should be any infringement in this way of what may be called the unwritten law of the separate callings. The chemist has the great advantage over the grocer by having what may be termed a State-protected authority behind him. No one can become a chemist without certain qualifications. No grocer, for instance, can start a chemist's shop. It is quite otherwise with us. A chemist could open a grocer's shop next door, although he might have no qualification whatever for the grocery business. And qualifications are necessary for our business. It is not merely an academic matter of mixing a few mixtures, of handling bottles, or of dispensing home-made medicines. Not that a chemist is not all the better chemist for knowing as much as he can of whatever applies to the general pharmaceutical position. But the qualifications for carrying on the business are very largely academic, and a man who would pass a very decent examination for a chemist's shop would probably stand a very poor chance behind the grocer's counter, where tact, general insight, and severe business capacity are indispensable. Hence it is very hard lines that the chemists should in any way infringe upon the just prerogatives of the grocer, and sell, for instance, tea. Chemists do not mix chemicals with their tea, so that tea cannot be viewed as an article for the chemists to sell. The law interferes with the grocer when he sells chemicals with the articles of food which he dispenses, and although the official inspection does not appear to scrutinise chemists' shops with such vigilance as it does grocers' shops, we may take it for granted that in the matter of tea the chemist is as above board in his dealings as the grocer. So with soaps and many other articles which it is unnecessary to mention. . . . The grocer has to fight for existence at a very limited profit, and the stress is becoming yearly more considerable. The chemist certainly cannot complain of a lack of profit whatever he may do of a lack of business, for here profits are spelt with a very capital "P" indeed.

After this even the most bigoted stickler for the "just rights" of pharmacy must feel chastened.

## Analysts' Reports.

At the meeting of the Kensington Borough Council on March 26, it was reported that a sample of camphorated oil, taken under the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, was deficient in camphor to the extent of 18.14 per cent. Directions were given for proceedings to be taken against the vendor.

In his annual report, Mr. J. F. Liverseege, F.I.C., Ph.C., analyst for the city of Birmingham, says 14 of 54 samples of drugs analysed last year were adulterated. Seventeen samples were bought from registered chemists and druggists, and of these three were adulterated. The remaining 37 samples were bought from unregistered persons, and 11 of these were adulterated. In all 26 per cent. of the samples analysed were condemned—a larger proportion than usual, and due to the fact that half the 14 samples of camphorated oil were adulterated. One sample of tincture of iodine was correctly prepared, but in another the iodine was 16 per cent. in excess of the proper quantity, and the iodide of potassium was 7 per cent. in excess. There were four prosecutions.

## Sheffield Notes.

Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme, pharmaceutical chemist and ex-President of the Pharmaceutical Society, has been placed on the commission of the peace for the city.

The Sheffield Board of Guardians are so well satisfied with the result of their experiment in establishing a branch dispensary at Attercliffe that they are now opening a further branch at Fir Vale, near the Union boundary on that side. The branch will be worked by the chief dispenser (Mr. H. Anteliffe) and his assistant (Mr. S. G. Carey), without any addition to the staff.

By a tragic coincidence the reading of the paper by Dr. Arthur Hall on the dangers of the abuse of diachylon at the meeting of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society last week was followed almost immediately by an inquest, in which it was proved that this drug had resulted in the death of a woman who had used it for the purpose of procuring abortion. Commenting on the case the "Sheffield Daily Independent" said the case formed another link in the chain of evidence which the Home Office seem to require before they will schedule diachylon as a poison. [What has the Home Office to do with it?—Ed.]

## Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

## New Examiner Approved.

The Lord-Lieutenant and the Privy Council have approved of the appointment of Mr. W. N. Allen, M.P.S.I., as an additional Examiner to conduct the Practical Pharmacy Division of the Pharmaceutical Licence Examination for the purposes of the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, and the corresponding Amendment Act of 1890.

## Drug-contracts.

The following further contracts for medicines and surgical appliances have been placed by Irish Boards of Guardians:

	Medicines	Appliances
Ballinasloe ...	Boyers & Co.	—
Castlecomer ...	Boileau & Boyd, 28½%	Fannin & Co., 33½%
Clonakilty ...	Cork Chemical & Drug Co., 27½%	Fannin & Co., 33½%
Clones... ..	Sumner & Co., 33½%	—
Downpatrick... ..	John Clarke & Co., 33½%	Connor & Sons, 35½%
Kanturk ...	Cork Chemical & Drug Co., 27½%	Fannin & Co., 34%
Lismore ...	Boileau & Boyd, 28½%	J. Clarke & Co. (Dublin), 26½%
Midleton ...	Boileau & Boyd	J. Clarke & Co.
Thomastown... ..	J. Clarke & Co., 26%	Fannin & Co., 34%
Tipperary ...	Boileau & Boyd	Fannin & Co.
Tobercurry ...	Boyers & Co.	Fannin & Co.
Tuam ...	H. M. Macnamara	—

Mr. Roden Johnston, pharmaceutical chemist, Downpatrick, has again secured the contract to supply drugs to the Down District Lunatic Asylum.

## Fire.

A fire broke out in the shop of Mr. Donald Stewart, pharmaceutical chemist, Duke Street, Londonderry, on

March 24. The contents of the shop were destroyed. At one time some of the firemen were in considerable danger, the brigade superintendent only recovering after artificial respiration had been practised on him for an hour.

#### Rejecting the Lowest Tenders.

A number of Boards of Guardians have been written to by the L.G.B. to the effect that no recoupment will be allowed on any tender accepted that was not the lowest. The Guardians are now re-advertising or revising their tender acceptances. In some cases, where there are only fractional differences between the tenders, the L.G.B. have signified that they will still allow recoupment.

## Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

#### Business Changes.

The mineral (not aerated) water business belonging to the St. Ronan's Wells and Mineral Water Co., Ltd., Innerleithen, has been acquired by Mr. Harry Rowson, of Messrs. James Robertson & Co., aerated-water manufacturers, York Place, Edinburgh, a former director and manager of the company.

The firm of Wallace & Milne, chemists and druggists, 39 Market Street, Aberdeen, and 96 Victoria Road, Torry, of which Mr. A. P. Wallace and Mr. P. D. Milne were sole partners, has been dissolved. Mr. Alexr. Profeit Wallace, chemist and druggist, will carry on business on his own account at 96 Victoria Road, Torry, and will discharge all debts due by the old firm in respect of goods supplied to the shop. Mr. Peter Duffus Milne, chemist and druggist, will carry on business at 39 Market Street, Aberdeen, and will discharge all debts in respect of that shop.

#### A Meeting of Creditors.

At a private meeting of the creditors of George Reid & Sons, wholesale druggists, Aberdeen, held on March 22, it was agreed by those creditors present to accept a composition of 12s. 6d. in the pound, payable by instalments at three, six, nine, and twelve months, last instalment secured. The liabilities are stated at 1,083l. 14s., and the assets (after deducting preferential claims) are estimated at 773l. 14s. There are over fifty trade creditors.

#### Fires.

Damage amounting to 5,000l.—3,000l. in stock and 2,000l. to building—was caused by fire on March 26, at the works of Messrs. George Walker & Son, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, 245-255 Reid Street, Bridgeton, Glasgow.

On March 25 fire broke out in the shop of Mr. Dundas Simpson, chemist and druggist, at Dykehead, Shotts, Lanarkshire. Mr. Simpson was in church at the time, but the neighbours noticed smoke issuing from the doors and windows, and gave the alarm. Soon a large staff of workmen were on the spot, and with a plentiful supply of water prevented the fire from spreading to other parts of the tenement. Mr. Simpson's store was totally destroyed, and the loss is considerable.

#### For Sale.

Mr. Samuel Duncan, chemist and druggist, 19 West Blackhall Street, Greenock, who has been in business in the present premises and adjoining property for nearly fifty years, has his pharmacy in the market for sale.

#### Personal.

Mr. James Jack, pharmaceutical chemist, has been elected President of the Arbroath Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. William Thomson, chemist, Lochee, of Thomson Bros., Dundee and Lochee, has bought a business in Nottingham.

Mr. D. Storrar, chemist, has been awarded the silver medal at Kirkcaldy Photographic Exhibition for a landscape enlargement, entitled "Union is Strength."

Mr. John Currie, son of Mr. W. L. Currie, of Dowanhill, has accepted an engagement with Messrs. Lennon & Co., Ltd., Cape Town, and will be sailing for South Africa on April 7.

Mr. Kenneth Macdonald, chemist, Dunkeld, was one of

the principal witnesses in an action before the Court of Session against the Duke of Atholl and others with reference to the rights-of-way between Dunkeld and Kirkmichael. The Duke won.

Mr. Arthur Duncan, managing chemist at the Byars Road Branch of Messrs. Francis Spite & Co., Ltd., Glasgow (who is organist and choirmaster of St. Michael's Church, Glasgow), is about to be transferred to the managership of the chemical department of the company's head business in St. Enoch's Square, Glasgow.

Provost Mathieson has been returned at the top of the poll for the School Board of Innerleithen. In commercial circles the Provost is known as Mr. Robert Mathieson, chemist and druggist and aerated-water manufacturer, High Street, Innerleithen. He is a member of the Council of the Border and South-East of Scotland Bottle Exchange Association.

## French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

OBITUARY.—Dr. Phisalix, whose death was recently reported by the French Press, is the army surgeon whose scientific papers—mostly bearing on snake venom and the effects of vaccine—have so frequently been noticed in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. He was fifty years of age, and was assistant professor at the Paris Museum (Jardin des Plantes).

THE LABOUR TROUBLE.—The statement that Solway's have definitely decided to abandon their chemical-works at Salins-de-Giraud on account of the recent strike seems to be an exaggeration. It is highly probable that they will remain closed till after May 1, as new labour troubles are then expected in the region, but once things have really settled down the resumption of work is probable.

SUNDAY CLOSING.—The Havre chemists' assistants addressed a letter to the local Pharmacists' Society, asking them to study the question of closing (1) on Sunday afternoon and (2) every night at 9 p.m. The matter was considered, but the voting showed so much divergence of opinion that the Sunday question was temporarily shelved and the weekday early closing left to individual initiative, but strongly recommended by the Society as desirable wherever possible.

THE CHEMISTRY OF TOBACCO.—"Dr. Ox's" articles on hygienic matters in the "Matin" are a regular and noteworthy feature of our leading Parisian daily. In a recent article he quotes M. Trillat's study on smoking, and gives some statistics that may interest smokers. Formic aldehyde, says M. Trillat, is a powerful volatile antiseptic, and the best of the many productions of tobacco combustion. A cigarette gives but 0.053 per cent. of this aldehyde, while the same tobacco smoked in a clay pipe produces 0.092. Havana tobacco in the same pipe will give 0.102 per cent.

THE "FEDERATION" SYSTEM seems to increase in popularity. A departmental syndicate can rarely dispose of any great influence (it is always outvoted, for instance, by the Parisian phalanx at all General Association meetings, where all France is represented). But when a whole province groups into a Federation it can make its power felt—the "anti-patent" agitation of the South-Eastern Federation is a case in point. The latest formation is the Norman Federation, which has its headquarters at Caen and includes the Syndicate of Calvados, Manche, Orne, and other departments, as well as the Havre and Elbeuf town Societies. M. Dubuis, of Falaise, is President.

THE BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN PARIS.—On March 24 the annual banquet of this Chamber was held at the Grand Hotel, Paris. Among the guests present were Sir Francis Bertie, H.M. Ambassador at Paris; Sir H. Austin Lee, Commercial Attaché; Sir William Henry Holland, M.P., President of the United Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom; and Sir Charles Edward Howard Vincent, M.P. for Sheffield. The last-named made an interesting speech on the subject of establishing an international *entente* for trade-mark legislation. Greatly owing to the initiative of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, he believes such an understanding is in process of being matured.



## American Notes.

**SWEEPING STATEMENTS.**—Dr. Samuel E. Allen, health officer of Cincinnati, is to analyse the soothing-syrups sold by druggists in his city. He agrees with Professor W. H. Wiley "that 1,000,000 babies have been killed by soothing-syrups, pain-killers, and impure milk."

**ALLEGED PINK-PILL LIBEL.**—The W. T. Hanson Co., of Schenectady, has begun an action for \$100,000 against the publishers of "Collier's Weekly," of New York City, for alleged libel in the publication of statements regarding Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, one of the company's preparations.

**THE "WOMAN'S ORGANISATION OF THE N.A.R.D."** was formed in Boston two or three months ago as a national auxiliary of the N.A.R.D. It is now to be noted that local branches of the organisation are being created in different cities of the country, notably in Chicago and New York.

**THE PATENT ON PHENACETIN** expired on March 27. In reference to the reduction to 35c. per oz. (announced in our issue of March 3, p. 354) it is stated that the patentees have declared their intention to contest their trade-mark right in the name "Phenacetine," even after the patent on the product expires.

**THE LEGISLATURES** of the various States are now in annual Session, and the patent-medicine proprietors are having "troubles of their own." At least twenty "formula-on-the-package" Bills have appeared throughout the country, and it keeps the manufacturers busy trying to preside over the death ceremonies of these measures. Editor Bok, of the "Ladies' Home Journal," who started all the fuss, is still pounding the tom-tom and endeavouring to get the legislators to do their duty as he sees it.

**A PURE FOOD AND DRUG BILL** has passed the United States Senate as the result of ten or fifteen years' constant effort on the part of certain reformers. The Lower House has repeatedly passed pure-food measures, but they have been invariably blocked in the Senate. If the House now passes the Heyburn Bill, which has received the Senate's approval, the measure will doubtless be signed by President Roosevelt, and then the United States will have for the first time a pure food and drug law regulating inter-State commerce.

**THE AMERICAN DRUGGISTS' SYNDICATE** is a co-operative society of 1,200 or 1,500 druggists organised for the purpose of manufacturing a line of druggists' specialties to be sold to the stockholders and to other pharmacists. It is feared by some druggists, however, that certain large cut-rate pharmacists, officers of the corporation, are using the scheme to exploit the retail drug-trade of the country. The Metropolitan Association of Retail Druggists, of New York City, have advised their members not to go into the scheme, but elsewhere the syndicate seems to be gaining stockholders and supporters quite rapidly. The United Drug Co. is a similar organisation that was created four or five years ago in Boston, and it has proved very successful, its goods being known as the "Rexall" products.

**TWO VETERANS.**—Mr. William Newton Clark, who has been connected with the firm of Schieffelin & Co., of New York, for fifty-seven years, has retired from active participation in the business. Mr. Clark, who is seventy-four years of age, is the great-grandson of Mr. Jacob Schieffelin, who founded the business in 1794. Mr. Clark entered the business when he was seventeen; in 1865 he became a member of the firm, and he was elected president of the company when it was incorporated in 1903. The new president is Dr. William Jay Schieffelin. Colonel Edward Wright Fitch, head of the New York department of Parke, Davis & Co., has retired, and is succeeded by Mr. Oscar W. Smith, formerly manager of the Baltimore branch, who visited this country about two years ago. Colonel Fitch, who has been connected with the drug-business in America for almost forty years, is a personality of exceptional charm and a man of more than usual executive ability.

**A BANK FAILURE.**—The Bank of America, in Chicago, has stopped payment, after a career of only fourteen weeks. This concern was popularly known as the "Druggists' Bank," owing to the fact that of the 180 stockholders no fewer than 100 were druggists, who were attracted by the

prestige and profit which they expected would accrue to them through their stores being made receiving stations for deposits. They were also to be agents for a money-order business which it was hoped would prove a formidable rival to similar systems conducted by the express companies and by the United States Government. The savings-bank branch of the business offered tempting inducements in the way of interest, and many drug clerks became depositors.

## South African News.

(From our own Correspondents.)

**Note.**—"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz.:

South African Pharmaceutical Association.  
Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.  
Natal Pharmaceutical Society.  
Transvaal Pharmaceutical Society.  
Rhodesia Pharmaceutical Society.  
Northern District Chemists' Association.  
Pharmaceutical Society of Orange River Colony.

### Natal.

**REOPENED.**—Mr. Raw, who was formerly in business as a chemist in Durban, has reopened in Marriott Road on the Berea.

**MALARIA** seems to be dying down, and business is again very slow. Euquinine is still in demand, and is getting generally known among the public as tasteless quinine.

**THE ROYAL VISIT.**—The visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught has caused a good deal of local excitement (writes our Durban correspondent). At a reception held in Durban Town Hall I noticed several well-known representatives of pharmacy with their wives.

**REVENUE FROM SPIRITS.**—The Controller of Excise reports that during February 4,269 gals. of methylated spirit was manufactured in Natal, and that 187 gals. of rectified spirit was used by chemists and druggists. The Excise-duties on spirits for Durban amounted to 3,004/., and for Maritzburg to 364/.

**THE NATIVE SCARE** seems to have died down (writes a Durban correspondent on March 3), though there are still two mobile columns in the field; but these are principally to show the natives that the country Magistrates have power behind them in the enforcing of payment of the much-disliked poll-tax.

**HOMEWARD BOUND.**—Mr. W. Stranack, of Stranack & Williams, wholesale and retail druggists, Durban, has left the Colony with his family for an extended stay in the Old Country. Mr. Stranack has not been in very good health for some time past, and it is hoped his sojourn in England will have the desired result of restoring him to his usual energetic and lively "form."

**THE CUSTOMS CONFERENCE.**—A telegram from Reuter's correspondent states that the Intercolonial Customs Conference at Pietermaritzburg concluded its deliberations on March 24. The authorities refuse to issue an official statement as to the result, but it is believed that the Customs Union has been preserved, and a satisfactory settlement arrived at on the other points at issue. The delegates have signed the new Customs Convention, subject to the approval of the various Colonial Parliaments.

**MISSIONARIES AND THE PHARMACY ACT.**—Mr. F. W. K. Panzera, lay missionary at Ingogo, appeared at the New-castle (Natal) Court last month to answer a charge of contravening the Medical and Pharmacy Act. It appeared from the evidence that Mr. Panzera had been in the habit of dispensing ordinary household drugs to Kafirs around his mission-house, and had also performed successfully an operation on a native by tapping him for water in the stomach. Defendant stated that he had unconsciously broken the law, and the Magistrate accepted the defendant's explanation of ignorance and discharged him with a caution.

**A CANCER-CURE.**—A case of considerable interest was heard before the Magistrate at Pietermaritzburg on March 2. Joseph Spearman, of Durban, was charged under

the Medical and Pharmacy Act with exercising the functions of a physician, etc., and with supplying medicine. Defendant pleaded guilty. The evidence showed that Mr. Spearman sold a certain cancer-cure which was protected by Letters Patent, and that a Mrs. Smith, of Mountain Rise, near Maritzburg, had requested the defendant to attend her and to treat her with his medicines. He did so, and charged altogether 6*l.* 10*s.* The treatment proved a failure. On behalf of the defendant it was stated that the present Chief Justice, when Administrator of the Colony, had been so impressed by the various cures that he sent information to the Cancer Research Society in England, with a view to their interest and support, which, however, could not be given, as defendant declined to supply full information regarding the cure. The Magistrate considered that defendant had taken every reasonable precaution, and that he was protected by Letters Patent to such an extent that in his (the Magistrate's) opinion no offence was committed.

#### Rhodesia.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto subsisting between Mr. Harold William Smart and Mr. William Dawn Copley, trading as Smart & Copley, chemists, etc., Bulawayo, has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will henceforward be carried on by Mr. W. Dawn Copley alone.

#### Transvaal.

MR. CHARLES HOOD, chemist, Middelburg, is leaving early in April for a trip to the Old Country. Mr. Hood has not been Home for many years.

BUSINESS CHANGES.—Mr. I. Sachs, of Pretoria, has closed his branch business in Market Street, Johannesburg.—The stock and fixtures of the late Mr. B. Litovitch's business at Gernistown were sold by public auction on March 1.

### Australasian News.

#### New South Wales.

THE PHARMACY BOARD met on February 15, when it was reported that four candidates had passed the final qualifying examination, and one other had missed only in one subject, in which he obtained 40 per cent. of marks. In accordance with an agreement arrived at the Melbourne Conference of the Examiners of all the Australian States, this candidate will be allowed to present himself for examination in that subject. Two storekeepers who had licences for the sale of poisons asked that the certificates granted to their managers in businesses some distance from their own should be altered to their own names. This was refused. A storekeeper also asked if he could sell Calvert's No. 5 carbolic acid for disinfecting purposes. It was decided that, as this is one of the most dangerous poisons in the hands of the public, it cannot be so sold.

#### Tasmania.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.—At the meeting of the Council on February 7, Mr. F. Syant Browne, Launceston, was re-elected President, Mr. A. J. F. Miller Vice-President, and Mr. T. P. Davern Treasurer. Mr. W. J. Clewer resigned his seat on the Council and Mr. H. C. Drake was appointed to the vacancy.

#### Victoria.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' DISPENSARIES.—An important decision was given by Mr. Justice Hood in the Practice Court, Melbourne, on February 14, in the case of the Registrar of the Pharmacy Board *v.* the Prahran United Friendly Societies' Dispensary and Medical Institute. The rules of this institution allowed any person to become a purchasing member on payment of an annual subscription of sixpence, and so to obtain medicine whenever required at a scale of charges adopted by the Dispensary. The prosecution alleged that this rule was *ultra vires*, but the Magistrates disregarded this plea. Mr. Justice Hood held that the rule was *ultra vires*, and that medicine could not be dispensed under these conditions. He made an order remitting the case to the Magistrates for rehearing. The Friendly Societies in Victoria have an enormous membership, and there has always been a fear that a successful legal action would be a Pyrrhic victory. But this case has turned out fortunately for pharmacists.

### India and the East.

(From our Correspondent.)

MR. C. T. ROBBIE, chemist and druggist, Allahabad, has sold his branch business at Naini Tal, and is opening at Jabulpore, C.P.

MR. J. W. MURDOCH, of Messrs. E. M. de Souza & Co., Rangoon, was a passenger homeward by the mail that left Bombay on March 5.

OVER A LAKH OF RUPEES has recently been expended on the expansion of the Government opium-factory at Ghazipur, in the United Provinces.

SANCTION HAS BEEN RECEIVED from the Secretary of State for the creation of a professorship of chemistry for the Government College, Lahore.

DR. F. W. GOONETILLIKE, late of the Central Dispensary, Victoria Street, Singapore, has returned to the Straits after an absence of nearly four years in Europe.

ADULTERATED STORAX.—As the outcome of Mr. D. Hooper's investigations the Press are inviting the attention of the authorities to the manner in which storax—some 600 cwt. of which annually finds its way into India per Bombay—has lately been tampered with and adulterated, specimens examined being found full of resinous matter and other impurities.

MAJOR W. T. GRICE (of Smith, Stanistreet & Co., wholesale chemists and druggists, Calcutta) presided at the annual dinner of the "F" Company 1st Battalion C.V.R., held at the Dalhousie Institute, Calcutta, on March 6. Universal regret is felt at the intention expressed by the Major, in his speech on that occasion, of resigning his command, and it is hoped that he may be prevailed upon to reconsider his decision.

THE STRAITS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION met on February 19, when the question of the qualifications of several managers of doctors' dispensaries was discussed. It was resolved to write the P.C.M.O. asking him to state what were the qualifications of three of the individuals in question. It was agreed that retail chemists should have a uniform scale of prices, the dollar now being fixed at 2*s.* 4*d.* enabling this to be carried out.

THE PERMANGANATE CURE.—An experiment is being made in the Central Provinces with Sir Lauder Brunton's permanganate cure for snake-bite. Permanganate and lancet cases are to be distributed to a certain number of police-stations, post-offices, and *patwaris*, and by next year a sufficient number of patients may have been treated to enable a definite conclusion to be arrived at with regard to the value of the remedy. So far, the treatment in the Central Provinces of cases of snake-bite by antivenene has not been conclusive.

THE STRAITS GOVERNMENT are determined to do all they can to protect the revenue they derive from the opium-farms. It is found that cocaine is being used instead of morphine, and chemists anticipate a new Ordinance to deal with cocaine. All licensed dealers in poison have received an application from the P.C.M.O. to send in an account of the quantity of cocaine sold monthly and the amount for the past six months. It is to be hoped that Government will not bring in an Ordinance on the lines of the morphine one (writes our Penang correspondent), which causes chemists a great deal of worry and trouble. There is hardly a week without a dozen prosecutions under the Morphine Ordinance.

MORPHINE-SMUGGLING.—Dealings in illicit morphine still continue in the Straits, as evidenced by the cases appearing in the police courts. On February 23 a constable and chinting went with a warrant to search for illicit morphine in a house in Victoria Street. They found a trap-door on the first floor shut against them, but forced their way in through the window and found two Chinese asleep. They had in their possession twenty packets (size not stated) of morphine, a bottle of solution of morphine, and two hypodermic syringes. Three months' imprisonment each was the punishment.—An old Chinese offender, for having 15 grains of morphine and two hypodermic syringes in his possession, was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.



## Colonial and Foreign News.

**PHILIPPINE COCO-NUTS.**—The Act of the United States Congress, approved on February 26, amending the Customs Tariff of the Philippine Islands, repeals the export-duty on coco-nuts.

**FATAL STATE QUININE.**—The "Avanti" of March 12 reports that a child has been poisoned by the State quinine confetti, adding: "Twelve is now the number of victims from this precious State remedy."

**A CO-OPERATIVE PHARMACY** was opened in Lucerne on February 15, under the name of "La Pharmacie Populaire." The Vaud Pharmaceutical Society tried hard to stop it. The new concern gives its customers coupons entitling them to 4 per cent. rebate on their purchases.

**RUSSIAN ITEMS.**—The "Russian Commercial Gazette" publishes the changes made in the regulations of May 25, 1878, as to the opening of pharmacies in Russia, the chief features of which (to take effect from April 14, 1906) are that in the country districts the distance between pharmacies shall be fifteen versts instead of so many pharmacies per population as hitherto. Where even this distance is too great for the convenience of the inhabitants who may be temporarily in want of additional facilities on account of markets or other permanent causes, temporary pharmacies may be opened. In other cases an existing neighbouring pharmacy may be invited, on the request of the community, to open a branch, but not further than fifteen versts from the chief establishment. If the pharmacist thus invited to open a branch shall fail to do so within a year of the request, the right will be given to another person. —The "Pharmatzevticheski Journal" announces that the Governor-General of Cronstadt has finally ordered all the Jewish pharmacists out of the town. Many had already gone away, and the others have got notice of varying length, according to circumstances, to leave.

**POISONS IN GERMANY.**—On February 1 the Bundesrath decided to make the following alterations in the regulations regarding the sale of poisons which were detailed in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of January 27, 1906, p. 151. To the list of poisons there named are added:

### CLASS I.

Hydrochloric acid (containing arsenic).  
Sulphuric acid (containing arsenic).

*Note.*—Hydrochloric acid and sulphuric acid are regarded as containing arsenic when 1 c.c. of the acid mixed with 3 c.c. of stannous-chloride solution becomes of a darker colour within a quarter of an hour.

To test the amount of arsenic, so far as strong sulphuric acid is concerned, 1 c.c. is diluted with 2 c.c. of water, and 1 c.c. of the mixture is used when cold. The stannous-chloride solution is prepared by dissolving 5 parts by weight of crystallised stannous chloride in 1 part by weight of hydrochloric acid and saturating thoroughly with hydrochloric acid gas. After settling, the solution is filtered through asbestos and stored in small glass-stoppered bottles.

### CLASS III.

To be added after "Cresols" the words "and its preparations (cresol soap solutions, lysol, lysolveol, etc.), as well as their solutions, if they contain more than 1 per cent. of cresol."

Before "Phenacetin": "Paraphenylendiamine, its salts, solutions, and preparations."

After "Hydrochloric acid" and after "Sulphuric acid": "(free from arsenic)."

At the end of Class III.: "See note to Class I."

The alterations have, so far, been published in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Hamburg, Prussia, Wurtemberg, Saxe-Meiningen, Gotha, Lübeck, and Bremen. Further regulations have been issued recently, dealing with the sale of vermin-killers and other poisons. With regard to poisonous vermin-killers, each packet must have upon it a warning of the dangers attending the incautious use of the article. The text of this warning may be prescribed by the responsible authorities. Arsenical fly-paper must only be prepared in square sheets of the size of 12 by 12 cm. (about 4½ in.), using a decoction of quassia-wood or a solution of quassia extract. Each sheet must not contain more than 0.01 gram of arsenious acid, and must have on each side a cross, a death's head, and the word "poison" in black type.

## The Week's Poisonings.

**FIVE** of the seventeen deaths from poisons that have been reported during the week were misadventures. No fewer than six of the total number of deaths were caused by carbolic acid, five were due to laudanum in overdose, and one each to chlorodyne, chloral, oxalic acid, corrosive sublimate, caustic soda, and lead. One of the carbolic-acid deaths was a misadventure. William Herbert, of Peckham, asked his daughter to give him his medicine, and she handed him in mistake a bottle of carbolic acid, a fatal dose of which he drank.—It was apparently clear that Frederick Thomas Emery, a Westminster labourer out of work, intended to poison himself with laudanum; but open verdicts were returned in the case of the other deaths by laudanum: Zachary M. H. Ross, M.A., LL.B., of Ashford (Kent); William Henry Brewin, a Claygate (Surrey) blacksmith; Ellen Tivey, of Mansfield; and Fanny Scales, of Sheffield.—At an inquest at the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital, Plymouth, on March 27, on the body of Richard Passmore Steadman, an insurance-agent, who died from the effects of chlorodyne-poisoning, Frank Kirby, manager of the Exeter branch of the Timothy White Co., Ltd., said deceased bought a 3-oz. bottle of chlorodyne which contained morphine hydrochloride and, he believed, a little prussic acid. The Coroner pointed out that the bottle bore a Portsmouth address. Witness replied that it was encased in a carton bearing the branch address. Dr. P. H. Stirk, house-surgeon, said chlorodyne was a proprietary article, and he did not know exactly what was in the bottle. Prussic acid was a scheduled poison in Part I, not to be sold except under stringent regulations. Mr. Kirkby said that chlorodyne, being a mixture, did not apply. Dr. Stirk said he believed it had been held that the mixture should be regarded as the thing itself. Chlorodyne contained 4 grains of morphine to 1 oz., so that there would be 12 grains in the bottle. One grain had been known to kill, though several ounces of the mixture might be taken and the patient recover. That, however, was a rare instance. The jury returned a verdict of death from misadventure.—George Allen Davidson, a junior doctor at Cotford Asylum, Somerset, died from poisoning by chloral hydrate.—A young woman, named Franklyn, poisoned herself at Hornchurch with oxalic acid.—The Northampton Borough Coroner on March 23 inquired into the death of a four-months'-old child, named White, whose mother had since the death been charged with attempted suicide and committed to an asylum. The evidence showed that the father is one of the borough sanitary inspectors, and kept in the house tabloids of corrosive sublimate which he used for disinfecting-purposes. One night he found his wife and child seriously ill. He administered an emetic, and the woman recovered. The child's stomach and contents were sent to the Home Office analyst, and Sir Thomas Stevenson deposed that he found 1.44 grain of corrosive sublimate in it. The analyst added that a child taking the breast after its mother had swallowed corrosive sublimate would not receive any sensible quantity of the poison into its system, but it might suffer somewhat after three or four days. The child's condition could not have arisen through suckling. It would be impossible for the quantity of mercury he found to pass into the mother's milk.—Annie Mary Russell, wife of a labourer at Sheffield, died from lead-poisoning, taken, according to Dr. Gale, of Woodseats, in the form of diachylon for the purpose of procuring abortion. In returning a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence, the Coroner's jury passed the following resolution:

That the indiscriminate sale of diachylon is dangerous, and leads to most serious injury to life and health, and strongly suggests that it should be placed in the schedule of poisons, and subjected to the restrictions thereof.

The Coroner was requested to forward a copy of the resolution to the Home Office.—A misadventure, which has caused considerable sensation in the West of England, was the death of Emma Rowe (15), a pupil at a secondary school at Plymouth. A month ago, during a lesson in practical chemistry, the girl, using a pipette, drew into her mouth a strong solution of caustic soda, a quantity of which she swallowed. This caused throat and gullet complications, resulting in death.

## Legal Reports.

### High Court Cases.

#### TABLONES TRADE-MARK.

In the Chancery Division on Friday, March 23, a motion in this matter (*Burroughs Wellcome & Co. v. Dixon*) was before Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady. Mr. Eve, K.C., in support of the motion stated that the other side desired it to stand over for another week. He did not object. The evidence, he understood, would then be completed and they would be able to arrange to let the matter go for trial.

#### KIMBALL'S ANTI-RHEUMATIC RING Co.

In the Chancery Division on Friday, March 23, Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady had before him a motion by Sarah Foster Kimball and Alfred Moore for the appointment of a receiver of the profits of a partnership between the plaintiffs and John Alexander Storey for the sale of Kimball's anti-rheumatic rings. On behalf of the plaintiffs it was stated that, by a deed of April 1903, the plaintiffs, who were resident in America, entered into partnership with John Storey, the defendant, to carry on the business in this country. Defendant had power to draw upon the banking account. There was a provision in the deed that he was to have a salary of 400*l.* a year and one-third of the net profits provided that the 400*l.* plus the one-third did not exceed two-fifths of the whole of the net profits. The allegation was that the first year the defendant drew 180*l.* more than two-fifths of the net profits, and the second year 260*l.* more. In reply to a question by his Lordship, counsel said that the profits for the first year were 3,000*l.*, for the second year 1,900*l.*, and this year there had been a further substantial drop. Defendant undertook, until the trial or further order, not to draw anything further on account of salary or share of profits or otherwise for his own personal use, and no order was made by his Lordship in the matter, except that the costs should be costs in the action.

#### CAPSULOIDS AND J.D. CAPSULES.

MR. JUSTICE SWINFEN EADY had before him on Friday, March 23, a motion by the Capsuloid Co., Ltd., against Thomas's Drug-stores, Upper Street, Islington. Mr. Greaves Lord (instructed by Mr. G. R. Craw) appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Herbert Jacobs (instructed by Messrs. Hubbard, Son & Eve on behalf of Messrs. J. Denoual & Co.) for the defendants.

Mr. Lord stated that the plaintiffs claimed an injunction to restrain the defendants, their servants, and agents from selling or offering for sale any preparation not manufactured by or for the plaintiffs under the name "Capsuloids" or under any other name which, by reason of colourable imitation thereof or otherwise, was calculated to lead to or induce the belief that such preparation was a preparation of the plaintiffs'. The plaintiffs further claimed an injunction to restrain the defendants from selling any preparation, not manufactured by or for the plaintiffs, packed or made up in such a manner or form and in such packages as were calculated to lead to the belief that the preparation was the preparation of the plaintiffs. It was also sought to restrain the defendants from using or exhibiting any advertisements or designs in respect of any preparation, not of the plaintiffs' manufacture, as would induce the belief that it was the plaintiffs', and from exposing for sale "J.D. Hair-producing Capsules" as and for "Capsuloids." Mr. Lord said that "Capsuloid" is a registered trade-mark. Capsuloids were originally made by Mr. George E. Dixon (the Capsuloid Co.), who began business in 1898, advertising them widely as a blood-remedy for making red blood-corpules. He then found that they were good for the hair, and pushed them for that, this being the first time that hæmoglobin was exhibited in that form and for that purpose. There was then no other advertised internal remedy for the hair, and no other hæmoglobin-in-oil preparation on the market. The business is a very large one, and 40,000*l.* had been spent in advertising and creating a market for the remedy. The firm of Denoual & Co., who make the "J.D. Capsules," were employed by the plaintiff company in 1904 for the purpose of putting hæmoglobin into soft gelatin capsules. That form, of course, got to be known, and there

was a considerable market for hæmoglobin put up in that way, as a specific for the hair. Difficulties arose between Denoual & Co. and the plaintiffs, and allegations of breach of contract were made by the plaintiff company. Denoual & Co. put upon the market an article styled the "J.D. Hair-producing Capsule," and within the last two or three months in particular it had been largely sold to chemists who formerly were selling capsuloids. It was perfectly obvious Denouals in that way thought they would get the market created by the plaintiffs. There was a striking similarity in the get-up of the "J.D." capsules and the plaintiffs' capsuloids and in the advertisements, while the actual illustrations were very much alike. Plaintiffs claimed that they had created a market for this specific class of goods. As showing the way in which the similarity might lead to fraud certain persons attended at the defendants' shop in February last, and when they asked for capsuloids they were given capsules, without any comment.

Mr. Herbert Jacobs: That is denied by the defendants.

Mr. Lord, proceeding, said that on March 1 defendants' shop was again visited. It was admitted on that occasion that they had capsuloids in stock, but they brought forward the capsules and said, "These are very much better. They contain four grains of hæmoglobin, whereas the others only contain three grains."

His Lordship: Is that true?

Mr. Lord: I understand that it is not true. Proceeding, counsel said the defendants went on to tell the people they supplied that there were money difficulties between the manufacturers of "J.D." capsules and of capsuloids, and that a sum of 6,000*l.* was owing by the Capsuloid Co. to Denouals; that they did not think it worth while to prove it, as they could not get their money; and, in addition to that, it was suggested that the whole of the advertising of the capsuloids had been paid for by Denoual & Co.

Mr. Jacobs: That conversation is not admitted, but a part of it is.

Mr. Lord said the interview showed the intention to acquire the market of the Capsuloid Co. One recognised that while plaintiffs had no right to a particular package, or to the preparation, because hæmoglobin was a known preparation, nevertheless when the several matters he had referred to were taken together, and when it was recognised that plaintiffs were the first to put up hæmoglobin in this form for a specific purpose, they had a good case to ask the Court to intervene and prevent the market they had created being taken from them.

His Lordship: Who is "J. D."?

Mr. Lord: I presume it is Jules Denoual.

His Lordship: You have a little picture of capsuloids which they have not got?

Mr. Lord: Yes.

His Lordship: The colour is different and each of the prominent letters represents the name of the maker. I think there is no case for an interlocutory injunction. What do you say as to the passing-off?

Mr. Jacobs said he denied that there had been any passing-off by the defendants. One of the plaintiffs' own affidavits showed that the defendants had drawn the clearest distinction between the two articles.

Mr. Lord suggested that any preparation of hæmoglobin put up with all the essential characteristics of plaintiffs' was something calculated to be an engine, and had, in fact, been an engine of fraud.

His Lordship: Have you any evidence of actual deception? You have no person who says, "I went to buy capsuloids and I was supplied with something that I thought was capsuloids, but which afterwards turned out to be defendants' capsules."

Mr. Lord: No. We recognise there is no property to the word "capsule." Our word is "Capsuloid."

His Lordship: And that word has not been taken.

Mr. Lord: One of the essential features is our recommendation of the remedy, and its effect upon the blood. We advertised that it formed red blood-corpules.

His Lordship: If defendants are entitled to make and sell it, they are entitled to state its virtues. I am afraid you cannot make out on this evidence a case for interlocutory relief. I assume if all this literature is true, and young ladies' hair is increased in the way purported, no doubt the preparation is very efficacious, but that in itself



will not entitle you to an injunction. I am quite satisfied the case is not one for any interference on my part. As to whether the plaintiffs will succeed at the trial, I will not express any opinion, or say anything to prejudice what farther evidence may be given at the trial. At present it is not a case for an interlocutory injunction, and I simply say, No order on the motion.

### Revenue Acts.

#### UNSTAMPED MEDICINES.

At the Birkenhead Police Court on March 23 (Messrs. J. M. Kelly and E. Williams being the Magistrates), Richard Holt, Conway Street, Birkenhead, was summoned under the Medicine-stamp Act, 1812, at the instance of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, for selling dutiable medicines without a licence and unstamped. Five distinct cases were libelled.

Mr. Shaw, for the prosecution, stated that the defendant described himself as an inventor. An Inland Revenue officer, observing that a large number of medicines were advertised in the local papers, and having reason to believe that the medicines were not stamped, wrote to the defendant in December and asked for a box of brown tablets, which he received in due course. The tablets were guaranteed to drive away the "blues and cure hysteria." A bottle of "Neptune," which was stated to be a "preventive of seasickness," and a box of "Kill-nerve Snuff" were also sent to the official. They were not stamped, and defendant held no licence. Mr. Cecil Holden, solicitor for defendant, said he was at one time apprenticed to a butcher, and afterwards served on the railway. He subsequently entered the iron-trade and made some money, with which he went to the United States. It was there he acquired the thought of selling the medicines he advertised. He returned to this country and resumed business in Doncaster, ultimately coming to Birkenhead.

Defendant, in his evidence, said he had been selling the articles complained of about six months. He never styled his articles "medicine," but "chemical novelties."

The Magistrates' Clerk (reading from a pamphlet): "Nervine; no publican ought to be without it; pulls a drunken man together in five minutes." What do you mean by that?

Defendant: It brings them together.

The Clerk: That is information for the licensing Magistrates. (Laughter.)

Mr. Holden, on behalf of the defendant, expressed his regret for contravening the Act, of the existence of which he was not aware.

The Magistrates imposed a fine of 1*l.*, including costs, in each case, 5*s.* altogether.

#### METHYLATED SPIRIT.

At Birkenhead on March 23, Mary Green, of 392 New Chester Road, Tranmere, was summoned, at the instance of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, for selling methylated spirit without a licence. Defendant said she thought a petrol-licence covered the sale of methylated spirit, and was fined 10*s.*, including costs.

### Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

#### CAMPHORATED OIL.

At the Loughborough Petty Sessions on March 21, Louise Collen Burton, shopkeeper, was summoned for selling camphorated oil which contained only 9 per cent. by weight of camphor, instead of 21 per cent. Mrs. Burton said it was the first lot of camphorated oil she had ever bought. The Bench considered it purely a case of ignorance, and imposed a fine of 21*s.*, including costs.

#### CREAM OF TARTAR.

At Coalville on March 23, John Wright, grocer, was fined 1*l.*, and 1*l.* 6*s.* costs, for selling cream of tartar adulterated with arsenic. Defendant said he purchased the drug as a genuine article at Leicester. He was advised to obtain a warranty in future.

### County Court Cases.

#### ELLIS v. SOLEY.

The plaintiffs in this case (*C. & D.*, March 24, p. 457) propose to commence a fresh action, so that the matter may be decided by a jury.

### THE TRAVELLER'S ORDER-BOOK.

At Wolverhampton County Court on March 23, before Judge Howard Smith, Messrs. Reade Bros., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Wolverhampton, claimed from Joseph McLaughlan, formerly a traveller in their employ, the return of an order-book entrusted to him as their agent, or in lieu thereof compensation in money damages. Defendant said he retained the book with the triplicate order-form for his own protection, as Messrs. Reade had not treated him fairly. The Judge made an order for the book to be given up to the plaintiffs; but at the special request of the defendant—who wished to make a copy of the orders in it—he was allowed fourteen days in which to do so.

### THE FRASERBURGH SLANDER CASE.

SHERIFF ROBERTSON on March 24 issued his decision in the action at the instance of Alexander Gall, chemist and druggist, Fraserburgh, against Robert Slessor, medical practitioner, Fraserburgh, for 250*l.* in name of alleged slander, which was said to be contained in a letter dated August 8. The proceedings have been reported in previous issues. The dispute rose through Mr. Gall dispensing a prescription written by Dr. Slessor, the latter saying that one of the ingredients (*mist. bism. co.*) in the prescription was replaced by Mr. Gall with a different preparation from what he intended. The doctor complained to Mr. Gall by telephone and letter threatening him with prosecution under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and he reported the matter to the local police. The Sheriff in his judgment found

(1) That the letter referred to in record was written by defender to pursuer, and is of and concerning pursuer.

(2) That the defender when writing said letter was in a privileged position.

(3) That malice on defender's part is not averred nor proved, and that it cannot fairly be inferred from the terms of said letter.

He therefore found that defender could not be held liable in damages for the statements made in the letter; absolved defender from the conclusions of the action and decerns; and found defender entitled to expenses. His Lordship added: "This is a regrettable dispute resulting in a serious and expensive action, which, in all probability, a little courtesy or consideration shown by either party at first would have prevented." He proceeded to discuss the facts of the case, stating that defender's prescription required a special compound bismuth mixture which he had devised on the lines of a well-known bismuth mixture sold by Hewlett's firm, and which his special chemist (Mr. Hunter) alone could dispense. The pursuer dispensed the prescription with an acid bismuth mixture originally prepared by the late Mr. Burnett, which is well known in the neighbourhood. The Sheriff held that he was not justified in dispensing this acid mixture because another ingredient was liquor pepticus. His Lordship did not mean to say that pursuer had a wrong motive in doing this. He held that defender's letter of complaint was privileged and not published; further, that it was not dictated by malice.

### Bankruptcies and Failures.

*Re* JOSEPH REED SANDERSON, 1 Clovelly Gardens, Whitley Bay, late 16 Blagdon Street, Blyth, Northumberland Chemist and Druggist.—The following are creditors: Wm. Butcher & Sons, London (16*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*); John Easton, Blyth (14*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*); Hurman, Ltd., Blyth (12*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*); J. Quilliam & Co., Manchester (22*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*); Wilkinson & Simpson, Ltd., Newcastle (27*l.*); John Buchanan, Newcastle (93*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*); Edinburgh United Breweries, Newcastle (20*l.* 11*s.*); J. W. Romains, Gateshead (31*l.* 2*s.*); Ross & Co., Newcastle (23*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*); A. Wolfe, West Sunderland (78*l.*); Mrs. E. A. Sanderson, Whitley Bay (429*l.*).

*Re* JOHN WALTER CARR, High Street, Newmarket St. Mary, Suffolk, Chemist and Druggist.—Application for this debtor's discharge from bankruptcy was made on March 28 at Cambridge. The Official Receiver for the Cambridge district (Mr. Howard W. Cox) opposed the application on the grounds that the debtor had omitted to keep such books of account as would sufficiently disclose his business transactions; that he continued to trade after knowing himself to be insolvent; that he had failed to account satisfactorily for a deficiency of assets; and that he had brought on or contributed to his bankruptcy by gambling. The Official Receiver added that the debtor's conduct during the proceedings under the bank-

ruptcy had been satisfactory. The first dividend of 10s. in the pound had been paid on proofs for 4,202l. 9s. 10d., and a further dividend of 2s. 6d. in the pound was probable. In reply to the Official Receiver, the debtor said he was now engaged at a weekly salary as manager of the chemist's business at Newmarket of which he was formerly the proprietor. The Official Receiver, in reply to Judge Wheeler, said he had no reason to suppose the debtor had done any gambling in the past eight years. The debtor submitted a statement in which he asserted that half of the 2,000l. lent to him by the former owner of the Newmarket business was intended to be a gift. The Official Receiver remarked that the debtor had admitted in letters over and over again that he owed the money in question. The discharge was suspended for the minimum period of two years.

*Re* FRANCIS WILLIAM BIDIE, trading as F. Bidie & Co., at 3 and 4 Horninglow Road, and 20 Station Street, Burton-on-Trent, Chemist and Druggist.—The Derby Official Receiver (Mr. F. Stone) has issued his statement in this case, in which the gross liabilities are given at 646l. 4s. 8d. (of which 639l. 0s. 8d. is expected to rank for dividend), and the net assets are estimated by debtor at 393l. 14s. 9d., these including stock-in-trade 300l. (cost 450l.), trade fixtures, fittings, etc., 100l., and book debts (two good) 18s. 9d. The bankrupt states the cause of his failure to be shortness of capital and bad trade. He has not lodged a deficiency account. The Official Receiver, in his observations, states that the receiving order was made on bankrupt's own petition. The bankrupt (aged thirty-two) states that he commenced business in March, 1904, with a borrowed capital of 100l. (still owing). He became aware of his insolvency about Christmas last, when he was first sued by a creditor, and he has not opened any new accounts since. The furniture used by him belongs to an aunt, who bought it from his predecessor at Horninglow Road, and hired it to the bankrupt. In addition to the execution creditors, two others for 2l. 18s. 9d. and 5l. respectively were suing him. His takings up to Christmas last averaged about 12l. a week, and since then 6l. to 8l. a week, his household and personal expenses, he states, were 1l. a week. The only book kept is one showing takings and certain expenses. The Official Receiver is of opinion that the bankrupt has considerably over-valued his estate.

## Deeds of Arrangement.

**Moffat, Irving Alexander Currie**, 33 Church Street, Twickenham, Chemist, Trustee, Ebenezer H. Hawkins, 3 Barbican, E.C. Dated, March 17; filed, March 24. Secured creditors, 60l.; liabilities unsecured, 545l. 15s. 6d.; estimated net assets, 266l. 7s. 2d. Composition of 7s. 6d. in the pound by four equal instalments at three, six, nine, and twelve months from date hereof, secured by an assignment upon trust, etc. The following are creditors: W. Sutton & Co., London (122l.); R. J. Reuter, London (11l.); Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd., London (51l.); Houghtons, Ltd., London (12l.); R. Blackie, London (10l.); Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., London (13l.); Imperial Dry-Plate Co., London (10l.); Anglo-American Optical Co., London (32l.).

**Newman, Sophia Lucy** (widow), trading as Newman & Co. 1 Fore Street, Brixham, and as administratrix of George Franklin Newman (deceased), late of Brixham, Chemist. Dated, March 14; filed, March 21. Liabilities unsecured, 651l. 11s. 5d.; estimated net assets, 330l. Assignment of hereditaments and premises comprised in a certain lease, and goodwill, plant, fixtures, stock-in-trade, book-debts, etc., to Evans, Gadd & Co., Ltd., 97 Fore Street, Exeter, in consideration of 152l. 12s. 10d. due to them, and of 208l. 7s. 1d. to be paid to them to provide a composition of 7s. 6d. in the pound to ordinary creditors. The following are among the creditors: Barron Harveys & Co., London (36l.); S. Smith & Co., Ltd., London (21l.); Parke, Davis & Co., London (10l.); Butler & Crispe, London (13l.); Beaufoy & Co., London (13l.); Camwal, Ltd., London (11l.); Kerfoot & Co., Ashton-under-Lyne (12l.); Evans, Gadd & Co., Ltd., Exeter (152l.); Breeze, Green & Co., Plymouth (16l.).

## Gazette.

### Partnerships Dissolved.

**Lane, J. O., and Dickinson, H. B.**, Hereford, medical practitioners.

**Sims, W. E., and Bowes, H.**, under the style of the Reliance Manufacturing Co., analytical and consulting chemists.

**Thomas, J. W. G., and Orchard, A.**, under the style of Thomas & Co., Bristol, mineral-water manufacturers.

**Turner, H., and Turner, V.**, Eastbourne, dental surgeons.  
**Upton, F., and Davies, H.**, under the style of the Perfect Paste Polishes Co., Oxford Street, London, W.

### The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

#### ADJUDICATIONS.

**Cadogan, Lewis Thomas**, Pengam, Glamorgan, late Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, mineral-water factory manager, formerly mineral-water manufacturer.

**Griffis, Charles William**, Reading, veterinary surgeon.

**Sanderson, Joseph Read**, Whitley Bay, Northumberland, late Blyth, chemist and druggist.

**Widdowson, George Jephson**, Carlton, Nottingham, doctor's assistant.

## New Companies and Company News.

**GARLANDE'S, LTD.**—Capital 3,000l., in 1l. shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, manufacturers of proprietary articles, photographers, photographic apparatus manufacturers, etc. The first subscribers include E. H. Hasselby, 144 Queen's Road, Hastings, practical chemist.

**ROBERT A. MUNRO & CO., LTD.**—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital 25,000l., in 1l. shares. Objects: To carry out a contract between Robert A. Munro, carrying on business under the name of "Munro & Liddells," at 28 Royal Exchange Square, and Thomas Stewart, of the same address, and to carry on the business of chemical, produce, and mineral merchants, commission agents, etc. The first directors are R. A. Munro and R. Mackenzie. Qualification, fifty shares.

**THE WEST JAVA CINCHONA CO.** has issued its annual report for 1905, from which it appears that 54,070 kilos. of bark was shipped to Amsterdam. Prices were low, the unit being 44c., against 6.37 c. in 1904. If prices do not further recede the crop will be about 50,000 kilos., containing an average of 6 per cent. quinine. The tea-cultivation gave disappointment. Owing to the low prices of quinine the profit is only fl. 8,899 (480l.), which is carried to new account.

**UNITED ALKALI CO., LTD.**—The report for 1905 shows an improvement on that of the previous year. The accounts show a profit of 334,584l. (including 43,763l. brought forward). From this sum 15,000l. has been transferred to the debenture redemption fund; and the directors propose to pay a final dividend on the preference shares of 7s. per share for the six months ended December 31, 1905, to transfer 40,000l. to reserve fund (making a total of 100,000l.) and 50,000l. to depreciation reserve fund (making a total of 800,000l.), carrying forward 41,706l.

**MONEYWEIGHT ADVERTISING CO., LTD.**—In reference to the voluntary winding-up of this company, Messrs. W. A. S. Hellyar & Co., 28 Finsbury Pavement, E.C., inform us that many small traders throughout the country have been called upon by the liquidator to pay up in full their liability under their contracts entered into with the company's defunct predecessor, the British Moneyweight Calculating Scale Co., Ltd. If any of our readers are among these, Messrs. Hellyar (who have been instructed to act for the traders of the Croydon district) would like to hear from them.

**ANGLO-SICILIAN SULPHUR CO.**—The directors have convened a meeting of shareholders for March 30 to pass a resolution altering the articles of association, so as further to extend by twelve months the period in which the preference shareholders may arrive at a decision as to whether the company shall be continued. The contracts between the company and the Sicilian producers terminate on July 31 next, and with the object of arriving at a satisfactory arrangement for the continuation of the company after that date a committee of the board visited Rome last August, and again last month, with a view to obtaining a reduction in taxation and railway rates, and also for the purpose of procuring a Bill for the consolidation of the whole sulphur-industry in Sicily. The resignation of the late Italian Ministry delayed the matter, and the Bill, which will be presented in the present Session, if passed, cannot become law for two or three months. In these circumstances the board had thought it advisable to modify the articles of association with a view to extend the time from March 30 for the preference shareholders' meeting to a period not exceeding twelve months from that date, and in the event of the preference shareholders deciding at any meeting before March 30, 1907, not to continue the business, to give the ordinary shareholders, should they decide to carry on the business, three months' time in which to purchase the preference shares of members who do not wish to retain their holding.



## Contracts.

The following contracts for drugs, etc., have been settled :  
Stone (Staffs) Joint Hospital Board.—Messrs. T. H. Jenkins & Co., for drugs.

Banbury Board of Guardians.—Messrs. A. & J. Fox, for trusses to the workhouse.

St. Albans Board of Guardians.—Messrs. Corbyn, Stacey & Co., London, for drugs.

Central London School District.—Messrs. John Knight & Sons, Silvertown, for soap.

Croydon Board of Guardians.—Messrs. Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd., for drugs.

Belper Board of Guardians.—Messrs. Calvert & Son, chemists, Belper, for drugs.

Chester Board of Guardians.—Mr. J. Huke, chemist and druggist, Chester, for drugs.

Burton-on-Trent Board of Guardians.—The Liverpool Lint Co. for surgical dressings.

Faversham Corporation.—Mr. E. Jenkins, chemist and druggist, to be chemist for a year.

Eton Board of Guardians.—Messrs. B. Westlake & Co., for chemists' and druggists' goods.

Oulton Board of Guardians.—Mr. J. W. Dent, chemist and druggist, Oulton Broad, for drugs.

Gressenhall Board of Guardians.—Mr. E. Peck, chemist and druggist, East Dereham, for drugs.

Hereford Board of Guardians.—Messrs. Newton, Chambers & Co., Sheffield, for disinfectants.

Devonport Board of Guardians.—Mr. J. Reed, chemist and druggist, to be chemist to the workhouse.

St. Pancras Board of Guardians.—Messrs. Maw, Son & Sons, for medical, surgical, and optical appliances.

Amersham Board of Guardians.—Mr. E. G. Elliman, chemist and druggist, Amersham, for cod-liver oil.

Sculcoates Board of Guardians.—Messrs. G. Hoyles & Son, chemists, 81 Holderness Road, Hull, for drugs.

Chard Board of Guardians.—Mr. J. F. Sanders, chemist and druggist, Ilminster, for drugs to the workhouse.

Beverley Board of Guardians.—Mr. W. T. Goldthorpe, chemist and druggist, to be chemist to the workhouse for a year.

Hartlepool Board of Guardians.—Mr. R. B. Ferry, chemist and druggist, Oxford Street, West Hartlepool, for drugs.

Southend-on-Sea Borough Sanatorium.—Messrs. C. J. Hewlett & Sons, Charlotte Street, E.C., for druggists' goods.

Bedford Board of Guardians.—Mr. E. M. Carruthers, chemist and druggist, Bedford, for disinfecting-fluid at 2s. per gal.

Stratford-on-Avon Board of Guardians.—Mr. B. M. Preston, chemist and druggist, Stratford-on-Avon, for chemists' sundries.

The Chelmsford Board of Guardians have decided that in future all drugs, dressings, medicines, etc., shall be purchased by contract.

Deptford Borough Council.—Sanitas Co., Ltd., Lawes' Chemical Co., Ltd., and Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd., for disinfectants.

Hull Board of Guardians.—Mr. W. H. Hammond, chemist and druggist, for drugs, and the Kingston Surgical Co. for surgical instruments.

Wilkesden District Council.—Messrs. Middleton Bros. for disinfectants; Messrs. Spence & Sons for aluminoferric; Messrs. J. Gibbs & Co. for sulphate of alumina.

Birkenhead Board of Guardians.—Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool, for drugs, and Messrs. Ayrtton, Saunders & Kemp, Ltd., Liverpool, for druggists' sundries.

Worcester Board of Guardians.—Mr. J. Hughes (North district), Mr. F. J. Hall (South district), and Mr. A. J. R. Swanson (St. John's district), to be chemists to the workhouse for six months.

Mile End Board of Guardians.—The tender of Messrs. Hodgkinson, Prestons & King for drugs (451/.) was accepted in place of that of Messrs. Maitland & Co., in whose tender (453/.) there was said to be a mistake.

Gloucester Board of Guardians.—Mr. J. Franklin, chemist and druggist, Gloucester, for drugs; and Mr. W. H.

Hampton, chemist and druggist, and Messrs. Millman & Marchant to be emergency chemists for six months.

Wolverhampton Board of Guardians.—Corbyn, Stacey & Co., for drugs, etc., 42l. 5s. 1½d.; Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., for surgical dressings, 68l. 1s. 11d.; Corbyn, Stacey & Co., for drugs, etc., for out-relief dispensary, 25l. 4s. 5½d.

Lewisham Union Guardians.—Messrs. Willows, Francis, Butler & Thompson, for drugs and chemicals; Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons, for medical and surgical instruments; and the Galen Manufacturing Co., for surgical dressings.

London County Council Asylums Committee.—Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co. for druggists' sundries, 31½ per cent. off catalogue prices; Mr. Jonathan Fallowfield for photographic goods discounts up to 33½ per cent. off catalogue prices.

Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum.—There was a mistake of 60l. in the tender for drugs of Messrs. Maitland & Co., which had been accepted at 1,034l. The Board have instead accepted the tender of Messrs. Hodgkinson, Prestons & King, at 1,017l.

Bolton Board of Guardians.—Messrs. Jos. Taylor & Co., Ltd., for drugs, cod-liver oil and extract of malt; Messrs. Waller & Riley, Ltd., for sundries and disinfecting-fluid; Messrs. W. Dearden & Son, for disinfectants; Messrs. Fawell & Son, for Benger's Food; Messrs. Moscrop & Co., Ltd., for washing-soda.

The Local Government Board have recommended the Bedford Board of Guardians to supply the district medical officers with cod-liver oil, quinine, and other expensive drugs, instead of allowing the doctors to find them out of their salaries. The Guardians already supply such drugs to the workhouse doctor.

Ludlow Board of Guardians.—Mr. George Woodhouse, chemist and druggist, Bull Ring, Ludlow, for cod-liver oil at 7d. per lb., quinine at 1s. 1d. per oz., crushed linseed at 1s. 8d. per dozen lbs., and carbolic soap at 19s. per cwt.; Mr. W. J. Brown, pharmaceutical chemist, Bull Ring, Ludlow, for cod-liver oil emulsion at 6d. per lb.

Holborn Borough Council.—Messrs. Adcock, Easton & Co. for pale carbolic acid at 9½d. per gal.; prepared do. 4½d.; carbolic powder, 2s. 3d. per cwt.; chloride of lime, 5s. 6d.; permanganate of potash, 1l. 14s. per cwt.; sulphur, 7s. per cwt.; Kuna pine, 2s. 6d. per gal. Formalin Hygienic Co., Ltd., Formalin tablets, 3s. 6d. per lb.

Fulham Borough Council.—For carbolic powder and perchloride of mercury, Messrs. A. B. Young & Co.; sulphur-cakes, chloride of ammonium, Sanitas soluble blocks, permanganate of potash, crude Sanitas powder and soap, alformant lamps, and paraform tablets, the Sanitas Co.; 12al soluble blocks, Messrs. Newton, Chambers & Co.; Cyllin disinfecting-fluid, Messrs. J. Defries, Ltd.

Cheltenham Board of Guardians.—Messrs. Ferris & Co., Ltd., Bristol, for drugs for a year at 15 per cent. off their own revised wholesale list dated March 12, 1906, and for sundries; Mr. W. H. Hill, chemist and druggist, 357 High Street, Cheltenham, for extra dispensing and the supply of emergency sundries; Mr. C. H. James, chemist and druggist, Cheltenham, for disinfecting-fluid at 1s. 1d. per gal.

## Recent Wills.

BREMNER.—The late Mr. John Bremner, chemist, Buckie, N.B., left personal estate valued at 3,586l. 4s. 1d. His widow is the sole trustee.

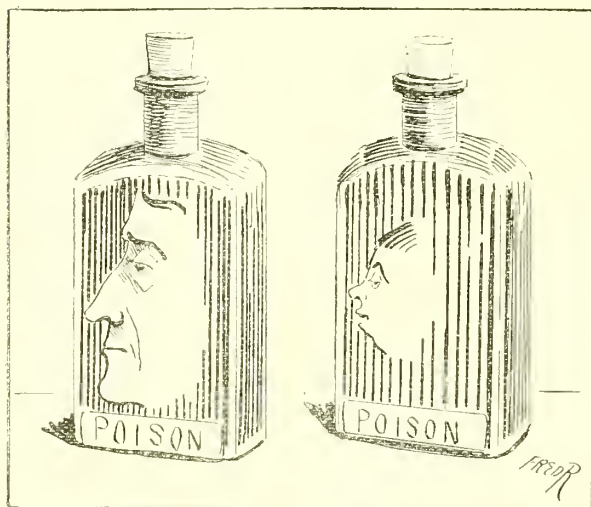
BRIGGS.—Mr. John Briggs, who for many years carried on business as a drysalter and chemist and druggist at Blackburn, and died on February 4, left estate valued at 5,140l. 3s. 10d. gross and 2,484l. 8s. 10d. net.

CHALMERS.—Mr. Robert Chalmers, chemist and druggist, Greenock, who died on October 9, left personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at 12,333l. 17s. 4d., including 8,866l. 12s. 1d. in Scotland. Probate of his deed of trust, disposition and settlement dated December 21, 1897, has been granted to his nephew, Mr. Archibald Chalmers MacIntyre, chemist, Greenock, the sole executor.

CLARKE.—Estate of the gross value of 10,120l. was left by the late Mr. C. A. Clarke, of the firm of Shirley & Co., chemical-manufacturers, Sheffield.

HOOPER.—Mr. Richard John Hooper, of 84 West Green Road, Tottenham, Middlesex, chemist and druggist, who died on February 4, left estate valued at 1,185l. 19s. 5d. gross and at 1,065l. 8s. 11d. net.

## Conundrum Column.



### A Dispensing Query

is represented in the above two sketches. We want our readers to say what the artist prescribes in this case, and to write appropriate formulæ for the bottles. Those who cannot do that may write suitable verses. Postcards only should be used, and we shall pay for what we print.

*id*  
*Zubendunas-Lampscrd*  
*Lapicdroths*

This was the puzzle sent last week from Bradford, and we repeat it because we do not think any of the solutions we have received are correct. They are as follows:

- 1d. tin of hot German brass paste.
- 1d. cubet and juniper-seed tabloids.
- 1d. sodium bromide compressed tabloids.
- 1d. something done as sarsaparilla drops.

Perhaps our readers will try again. Variety is interesting, but in this case a customer has to be served, and it seems a pity he should get something different from every chemist.

## Scientific Progress.

Temperatures under this heading are on the Centigrade scale.

**Quebrachitol.**—When the latex of the Pará rubber-tree (*Hevea brasiliensis*) is coagulated in alcohol and the alcoholic solution so produced is evaporated, it deposits, according to de Jong ("Rec. trav. chim. de Pays Bas"), crystals of quebrachitol, the sugar alcohol which Tanret isolated first from quebrachio-wood.

**Melon-seed Oil.**—"Idow" ("Chemiker Zeitung" 1905, 294) has examined the fatty oil obtained from the seeds of the melon. By extraction in a Soxhlet apparatus 29.38 per cent. of oil was obtained having the following characters: Sp. gr., 0.9276; acid-value, 1.37; saponification-value, 190.5; insoluble fatty acids, 95.3 per cent.; iodine-value, 133.3; iodine-value of fatty acids, 128 [?—this figure is invariably higher than that for the oil itself—Ed.]; acetyl-value, 38.7; and Reichert value, 1.66. It is interesting to note that the fatty acids are chiefly of the ricinoleic-acid type.

**Gonystylol.**—The crude volatile oil obtained by steam-distilling the old wood of *Gonystylus Miquelianus*, T. and B., is described by de Jong as a soft crystalline mass which, by repeated crystallisation from acetic acid or alcohol, deposits a sesquiterpene alcohol,  $C_{15}H_{26}O$ , to which the name gonystylol is given. This forms silky crystals, melts at  $82^{\circ}$ , boils at  $164^{\circ}$  to  $166^{\circ}$  under 17mm. pressure, and has  $[\alpha]_D +30^{\circ}$  at

$17^{\circ}$  in alcohol. When dehydrated it yields gonystylene, a colourless mobile liquid, which boils at  $135^{\circ}$  to  $155^{\circ}$  under 17mm. pressure, has the sp. gr. 0.9183 at  $17^{\circ}$ ,  $[\alpha]_D +40^{\circ}$  at  $17^{\circ}$  in alcohol and  $n_D 1.5134$  at  $15^{\circ}$  (indicating the presence of two ethylenic linkages). It gives no addition-compound with halogens or halogen acids.

## Photographic Notes.

By PHARMACEUTICAL CAMERIST.

### IF TRUE.

An American traveller claims to have discovered an ore yielding a metal of a greyish-white colour and melting at a few hundred degrees above  $3,000^{\circ}$  F. The metal has a specific gravity and atomic weight about the same as platinum, and is as acid-resisting, at the same time easier to manufacture. The discoverer suggests that salts of the new metal might be used to coat photographic paper similar to platinum.

### IMPROVING BROMIDE PRINTS.

It often happens that one gets a bromide enlargement to tone, the colour of which is far from satisfactory. It is well known that a bromide print, in order to take a good tone, must be strong and vigorous. It is possible to tone a greyish print sometimes with uranium, which has a slight intensifying action, but even then the result is often unsatisfactory, while when using the Blake-Smith process of sulphide-toning a good vigorous print is a *sine qua non*. For this reason a process recently introduced by Mr. Blake-Smith for turning a flat contrastless print into a tonable one is of interest. The process consists of first giving the print a bath of ferricyanide and bromide as in the bleaching-operation of sulphide-toning, and then developing with the following developer:

Metol	...	...	...	90 gr.
Sodium sulphite cryst.	...	...	...	260 gr.
Sodium carbonate cryst.	...	...	...	540 gr.
Water to	...	...	...	20 oz.

### ANOTHER DEVELOPER.

The name of patent developers is legion, and one would imagine there is scarcely room for more. Nevertheless, inventors continue to patent fresh compounds, with what chance of a successful market remains to be seen. Patent 9537/05 is for a developer made from para-oxy-phenyl-glycinamide. This compound may be used with either alkaline carbonates or with caustic alkali, and is said to produce negatives remarkably clean, and to be very vigorous in its action. This latter claim appears to be well founded, inasmuch as for ordinary purposes 1 part of the developer is dissolved in 200 parts of water containing  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of anhydrous sodium sulphite and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of anhydrous potassium carbonate. The patent has been secured by the Actien-Gesellschaft für Anilin-Fabrication, so that in all probability we shall shortly have inquiries for the developer under some less cumbersome title.

### A VETERAN.

The recent death of Mr. Maxwell Lyte, reported in the *C. & D.*, severs yet another link connecting present-day photography with that of fifty years ago. Mr. Lyte was practically the originator of the well-known phosphate-and-borax toning-baths. He was a distant relation of Fox-Talbot, to whom he owed his first teaching in photography. During the years 1852 and 1853 Mr. Lyte was a regular contributor on photographic matters to "Notes and Queries," and he was one of the first to experiment with wet collodion. He invented the honey process of wet-collodion photography, which process was the first step towards preserving the photographic film in a state of sensitiveness for any length of time. Mr. Lyte appears to have put his chemical knowledge to excellent use for photographic purposes—he made silver nitrate in France from five-franc pieces, and pyroxylin from cigarette-papers. Mr. Lyte's connection with photography ceased soon after his experiments with Scott Archer's iodised-collodion process, but not before he had demonstrated some of his working methods to the Prince Consort at Buckingham Palace. Mr. Lyte was an original member of the Society of Chemical Industry, and one of the oldest members of the Chemical Society, the Photographic Society (now the R.P.S.), and the Institute of Civil Engineers.



## Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

### The Death of Lavoisier

is one of the most tragic events in scientific history. But the incident connected with it which has made it specially famous is of very questionable authenticity. This is the story as given by Carlyle:

The Spring sends its green leaves and bright weather, bright May, brighter than ever; death pauses not. Lavoisier, famed chemist, shall die and not live; Chemist Lavoisier was Farmer-General Lavoisier too, and now all the Farmers-General are arrested, and shall give an account of their moneys and incomes; and die for putting water in the tobacco they sold! Lavoisier begged a fortnight more of life to finish some experiments; but "the Republic does not need such"; the axe must do its work.

The green leaves and the "shall die and not live" are specimens of the embroidery which Carlyle's admirers consider add picturesqueness to his history. More prosaic readers would prefer a little more detail in place of the ornament. But it is especially to the circumstance mentioned in the last sentence of the quotation that I wish to refer at present. Did Lavoisier ask for a suspension of his sentence, and did anyone reply to him in the manner indicated?

### The Legend

appears in most histories of the Revolution, but with notable variations, and in no case, so far as I have observed, is any original authority quoted. Thiers simply says that "Lavoisier in vain solicited the respite of a few days that he might commit to paper a discovery that he had made." Alison says "he pleaded in vain for a respite to complete a scientific discovery." Neither of these writers alludes to the dramatic reply. On the other hand, Fourcroy, in a Memoir of Lavoisier which he read at the Lycée des Arts on the 15th Thermidor, Year IV., only two years and three months after the execution, says: "Did not the judge-executioner (*juge-bourreau*) declare that the Republic had no need of *savants*, but that a single man of intellect at the head of affairs was sufficient?" Fourcroy had been a prominent member of the Convention and a disciple of Lavoisier's. He was as likely as anyone to be familiar with what occurred, and he puts the statement in a form suggesting that the reply at any rate was common knowledge. Perhaps the strongest evidence of all in support of the tradition is found in the memoir of Lavoisier in the "Biographie Michaud," which is signed by Cuvier, and is said to have been compiled from information supplied by the widow of the great chemist. Cuvier says Lavoisier "did not disdain to ask from the wretches who had condemned him a delay of a few days, in order, he said, to complete some experiments of use to mankind. No doubt he referred to his researches on transpiration, which had been suspended by his imprisonment just when they promised the best results. In vain. The chief of this horrible troupe replied in a ferocious voice that they had no need of *savants*."

### The Negative Arguments

against this testimony are given with much force in the great "Larousse" Dictionary, and were in a large degree supported by the very thorough investigation made by M. Grimaux in his Life of Lavoisier, published in 1888. These authorities state that there is no first-hand evidence whatever in confirmation of the story. No person present at the trial has mentioned it. The official "Bulletin" would not be likely to refer to the incident, but it might have been looked for in some of the more

gossiping contemporary records of the Revolution. The writer in Larousse attributes the invention of the anecdote to an emigrated Royalist, named Proussinal, and classes it "among the thousand stupid calumnies of the Republic published abroad, and a hundred times refuted." It was assuredly a work of genius to libel the Revolutionary Tribunal. The same critic also considers it to be inconceivable that any representative of the Convention, which had among its members or in its service so many famous scientists, should have expressed the opinion reported, and he notes that no one indicates who it was who is alleged to have declared that the Republic had no need of *savants*.

### M. Grimaux,

on the other hand, believes that the reply was made; he thinks the testimony of Fourcroy and Cuvier is conclusive; but he does not consider it possible that Lavoisier made the application. Soon after his arrest, six months previously, he wrote to the Committee of Public Safety pointing out that he had been ordered to continue his labours on the Weights and Measures Commission, and asked that he might be released and placed under surveillance so that he might fulfil his instructions. The Commission itself also made representations to the Committee, but with no success. This may have been the origin of the story. More likely, however, it arose out of the gallant effort made by Hallé, one of Lavoisier's scientific colleagues, and the only one who dared to risk his own head in the attempt to save his friend's. Hallé appeared before the Tribunal and read a document showing the services Lavoisier had rendered to the nation; and M. Grimaux supposes very reasonably that it may have been in reply to this pleading that the President uttered the famous or infamous response. May it not have been the case, too, that the so-called ferocious retort was a natural, and indeed a proper, reply to the suggestion that one of the prisoners should receive special leniency? The Republic is not lacking in *savants*; is not dependent on any one particularly. A difference in tone, even, is all that is necessary to make the words convey that meaning. M. Grimaux finds from the official papers that Coffinhal was presiding over the Tribunal on the day of the trial of the Farmers-General, and that their prosecution was conducted not by Fouquier-Tinville, but by his deputy Liendet. So that to Coffinhal most likely must the declaration be attributed if to anyone.

### The Trial

took place on May 8, 1794. Thirty-two Farmers-General were included in the indictment, but only thirty-one appeared. One, Verdun, had been released on the intervention of Robespierre. Three of the others who had never exercised full powers were discharged. The other twenty-eight were all condemned, after a short hearing, and they were guillotined the same evening. Three other old men, ancient Farmers-General, two over eighty and one just under that age, were hunted out from their retirement and executed soon afterwards. It was on the day preceding the execution of Lavoisier that Robespierre made his famous speech in the Convention establishing the recognition of the Supreme Being, Who, he was sure, must be looking upon what was transpiring in France at that time with much satisfaction. On June 8 the great Fête of the Supreme Being was celebrated, and it was then that the first mutterings against the tyranny of the Dictator were heard. On July 28 his own head fell on the guillotine; Dumas, the President of the Revolutionary Tribunal, perished with him; Coffinhal two days later, and Fouquier-Tinville, the bloodthirsty public accuser, after a long trial, on May 7 following. Dupin, a former servant of the "Farm," the member of the Convention who moved the resolution which sent Lavoisier and his associates to the Tribunal, was tried later, but pleaded that his own report only asked for a revision of the accounts of the "Farm," but that he had been forced by threats from the ruling powers to alter it to the adopted form. He escaped, and under Napoleon's reign he filled an office in the Customs, and died in 1820. Under the Directory the accounts of the Farmers-General were investigated and found satisfactory. It was decreed that they had been unjustly convicted, and their confiscated property was restored to their representatives.



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## Editorial Comments.

### Lord Crewe's Bill.

So far as Great Britain is concerned the interest in this measure is to a large extent concentrated on Clause 4. This is in some respects regrettable, as there are other provisions in the Bill of vital importance to chemists and druggists. It may be taken for granted that Parliament means to legislate in regard to companies trading as chemists and druggists, and the matter of titles is the crucial point. The Privy Council provides in Clause 4 for the use of the title "chemist and druggist" and "pharmaceutical chemist" by companies, a provision which is quite at variance with the principle of Section 26 of the 1868 Act, viz. :

The Privy Council may direct the name of any person convicted of any offence against this Act which in their opinion renders him unfit to be on the Register under this Act to be erased from such register, and it shall be the duty of the Registrar to erase the same accordingly.

As has been pointed out to the Earl of Crewe, any person coming under this section may go straightway to Somerset House, register himself as a company, and thus continue to use the title which the Privy Council has decided he should not use. One result of the interviews with the Earl last week is that his Lordship heard the chemists' side of the company matter fully, which is important, as the permanent officials are supposed to be pro-company. Amendments to Clause 4 will probably be introduced in Committee of the



House of Lords, and if these are not what individual chemists reasonably desire all the influence which the trade has secured in the new House of Commons should be utilised. Meanwhile the other subjects of the Bill should not be neglected, especially as opinion upon some of them is not so defined as on the company matter.

\* \* \*

The Schedule to the Bill has had little attention. It is practically a re-enactment of the present Poisons Schedule, with all its imperfections and the addition recommended by the Poisons Committee which the Pharmaceutical Council did not include

**Poisons.** in its resolution last year—viz., preparations of morphine containing 1 per cent. or more, besides all poisonous derivatives of vegetable alkaloids, both being added to Part 1. These two additions neither bring the Schedule up to date nor do they relieve the difficulties which at present are met with in the sale of medicinal preparations containing scheduled poisons. These difficulties are largely due to the general character of some of the entries, such as "strychnine and its preparations." Re-enactment gives the opportunity of replacing these with specific entries that would confine the first part of the Schedule to substances which are most potent, and relegate those of truly medicinal nature to the second part. Taking the proposed Schedule as it stands, we observe that speakers at Leeds last week pointed out that the entry for morphine and its preparations in the first part may be construed to mean that liq. morphine hydrochlor. and other solutions of morphine salts containing 1 grain in 100 fluid grains are in the first part of the Schedule. This, however, is not supported by the distinct statement "1 or more per cent. of morphine." None of the B.P. solutions except the hypodermic injection contains 1 per cent. of morphine (alkaloid), so that they would not (if morphine alkaloid is meant) be in the first part. But on turning to the second part of the proposed Schedule we find in it "Preparations of morphine containing less than 1 per cent." If, therefore, "morphine" is to be interpreted here as we have interpreted it as regards Part 1, it follows that preparations of *morphine salts* containing less than 1 per cent. are not in the proposed Schedule at all. The alternative to this is that "morphine" includes salts of the alkaloid; if so, the new entry in Part 1 will transfer liq. morphin. acetat., liq. morphin. hydrochlor., and liq. morphin. tart. from Part 2 to Part 1. We do not think this is meant; in any case it is quite uncalled for, and it would be better to make it right while the Bill is before Parliament. A great deal of worry to chemists, not to mention litigation, would be obviated by bringing the Schedule thoroughly up to date in the light of the experience which has accumulated since March 6, 1869, when the late Sir John Simon, writing on behalf of the Privy Council, stated their Lordships'

opinion that the "preparation" of a poison means a compound which, like the poison of which it is a preparation, is in itself deadly or dangerous, and that it does not mean a compound which is in itself perfectly harmless, although into its composition may enter a poison, or the preparation of a poison, which taken alone would be dangerous or deadly.

This opinion was given in respect to labelling the articles, and it is an excellent one to follow in remodelling the Schedule.

\* \* \*

The first thing to be done is to reconsider and revise existing entries in the two parts which do not accord with the principle enunciated by the Privy Council.

**New Entries.** The suggestions we now offer merely indicate what might be done. In the first column are the entries as given in the Bill, and in the second our suggested amendments.

#### Bill Entries.

Alkaloids—all poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts, and all poisonous derivatives of vegetable alkaloids.

Morphine and its salts, and preparations containing 1 or more per cent. of morphine.

Strychnine and its preparations.

#### Amended Entries.

All poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts, and preparations thereof not enumerated in the second part of this Schedule, and all poisonous chemical derivatives of such alkaloids as are included in the first part.

Morphine and its poisonous chemical derivatives, and salts of both, together with preparations of any of them containing more than 1 per cent. by weight, and all preparations of the alkaloid or its chemical derivatives for hypodermic use.

Strychnine and its salts, and preparations thereof not enumerated in the second part of this Schedule.

In regard to the alkaloid entry we may say that the necessity for it arises from the fact that all alkaloids are really physiological poisons in greater or less degree, and the Schedule errs in including all poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their preparations in Part 1. Thus codeine is in the first part, but as "preparations" of poisonous vegetable alkaloids are not specified the chemist has to choose whether he will sell preparations of codeine without conforming with the regulations of Section 17 (which apply only to articles specified in the Schedule), or whether he will follow a legal decision under Section 15, and treat the preparations as Part 1 poisons. The latter is not the intention of the Act nor the opinion of the Privy Council as expressed in Sir John Simon's letter. Syrup of codeine and codeine pastilles are remarkably harmless medicines, the syrup being much less toxic than solution of morphine hydrochloride, which is at present in Part 2. Emetine is a poisonous vegetable alkaloid, but there is no case of human poisoning with it on record, yet it and many other alkaloids which are useful medicines are probably covered by the "poisonous vegetable alkaloids" entry. The opportunity to put such matters straight is given in the Bill, and it should not be neglected.

\* \* \*

Following upon the foregoing certain articles require to be specified in Part 2, such as

Preparations of eodaine.

Preparations of pilocarpine or veratrine and their salts for external use containing not more than 2 per cent. of the alkaloid.

Preparations of morphine, of its salts, or of its chemical derivatives containing not more than 1 per cent. by weight.

Syrup of phosphate of iron with quinine and strychnine, of the British Pharmacopœia, 1898, and any other medicinal preparation containing strychnine or its salts in the proportion of not more than a thirtieth of a grain per adult dose of the medicine, provided such dose is clearly printed or written on the label required by Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868.

These may be taken as types of the kinds of specific entries required. We recognise that the multiplication of such entries would make a long Poisons Schedule, but that would be no hardship, and it would not be derogatory to the objects of a Poisons Act.

\* \* \*

A good specific schedule of articles at present included in the general terms of the proposed one could be drawn up by

a small committee of experts; and if the Pharmaceutical Council and the officials of the Privy Council worked better together, this might have been done long ago. Unfortunately, Whitehall distrusts Bloomsbury, which is decidedly bad for individual chemists, who ultimately have to suffer for such disagreements. The difference, what-

ever it may be, is one of long standing, and is at present acute. It may be remembered that in March 1903 the Pharmaceutical Council undertook to give effect to part of the Poisons Committee's recommendations by moving the additions to the Schedule. The matter was referred to a committee, which did nothing in regard to it until after October 1, 1904, when we called attention to it; but it was not until April 5, 1905, that the Pharmaceutical Council passed the requisite resolution. Whitehall does not forget tardiness like this in regard to poison matters, especially as the Pharmaceutical Council is rarely laggard in respect to the interests of the Society. In this connection it may be observed that the Government, in giving place in its Bill to the compulsory-curriculum idea, is providing the Society with a rope to hang its administrative self. The Privy Council knows that the examination contemplated by the Sale of Poisons Act, 1868, was not one requiring a collegiate course of training. If, therefore, the Bill is passed, and a curriculum is enforced upon retailers of poisons, the Government will have excellent reasons for still further distinguishing between the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons. The latter does not, it is universally admitted, require the high qualification needed in the former, and should this fact be more clearly defined by law the further enactment will not be entrusted to the Pharmaceutical Society, but to some other and probably new body without a "past" such as dogs the Pharmaceutical Society. It would be curious, but not surprising, if the Society were by Act of Parliament to revert to its pre-1868 condition, and were to become merely an integral part of a national administrative body such as those in other parts of the Empire. Is this what the Privy Council desires?

With reference to the curriculum proposals contained in the Government Bill and in the Society's own Bill, we recall the fact that the non-official Schools of Pharmacy petitioned the Privy Council two years ago for recognition of their position under any proposed scheme of compulsory collegiate training, and we understand that they are again moving in the matter. No public assurance has been given that these Schools will be recognised, and until this is done they intend to oppose the passage of Clause 5 of the Government Bill and Clause 10 of Mr. Winfrey's Bill.

A week's truce was agreed upon between the promoters of the Society's Bill and its opponents. There was therefore no attempt to have the Bill read a second time on Tuesday, but it was unexpectedly placed on the orders for Wednesday, March 28, and again on Thursday.

### While She Reposeth.

She sits at ease in her high-backed chair,  
In the Red Tape drawing-room  
In the snug, snug house in the well-known Square,  
And She hears not Big Ben's boom;  
But the foes of her Bill, alert and bright,  
Think naught of the winter's blast,  
But make for the House where, night by night,  
They will patient plod and tireless fight  
Till their own little Bill is passed.

### The Pharmacy Bill.

Since our correspondence pages went to press we have received several letters on this subject, which will be dealt with next week. The attention of correspondents is called to the fact that letters for publication should reach us not later than Wednesday.

### Co-operative Dividends on Protected Articles.

The "Manchester Guardian" considers valid the reply of co-operators to the P.A.T.A. objections to their dividends on protected articles, but adds in hesitation that

The contention of the Association undeniably derives some colour from the fact that the trading profits of the stores are distributed in a method which assimilates them closely to simple discounts on articles sold. Indeed, in the case of some co-operative stores, where a dividend is paid to casual customers who are not members . . . it may reasonably be argued that the dividend is simply a discount offered to attract custom. . . . It would be interesting to know exactly how the law—curiously elastic on such points—regards a combination of manufacturers to boycott, in effect, a particular class of traders. Is it, possibly, what is called a combination "in restraint of trade" or "contrary to public policy"?

So far as the P.A.T.A. is concerned that was settled before its constitution was drawn up.

### Punch's Joke.

"Yorkshire.—Genuine Retail and Prescribing Business; little photography; no opposition; healthy district; splendid fitted-up shop."—*The Chemist and Druggist*.  
"Healthy district" was surely an oversight.—"Punch," March 28, 1906.

Yes, Mr. Punch, it's rather funny  
(And Punch's fun is epizootic)  
To think a chemist could make money  
In district anti-therapeutic;  
But explanation you invite,  
And, though no garrulous polemist,  
I think I'd better put you right:  
*These words convey,*  
*In subtle way,*  
*A district "healthy"—to the chemist.*

### A Princeless "Hamlet."

We have received from Mr. W. J. Leggett, of Liverpool, who, we understand, founded the P.M.V. and Drug-stores' Association in 1892, copies of correspondence which has passed between him and other members of the Association in regard to the split therein. Mr. Leggett has been squeezed out from the secretaryship which he has held throughout, and so conspicuously that the body had come to be known as "Leggett's Association." In a moment of exultation, following upon their victory in the Bradford and Leeds Pharmacy Act cases, the Association in annual meeting voted Mr. Leggett a modest salary, thus recognising the work which he had done and was still doing for it. But by the time the High Court reversed the Leeds Magistrate's decision the members of the Association committee were meeting without Mr. Leggett's cognisance or due notice—so he informs us—and the process of elimination steadily proceeded until, as reported last week, the committee accepted Mr. Leggett's resignation as Secretary. In February the committee had absolutely declined to accept the resignation until he gave a full list of names and addresses of members and subscribers. We do not gather exactly why all this has taken place, for the committee preserve a striking silence in regard to details; but the High Court decision has saddled the Association with a stiff bill of costs, and it may be that there is not enough in the exchequer to meet it. In the meantime the Prince of Denmark figures in the subordinate rôle of Secretary of the Lancashire division, and this at a critical period in the history of the tragedy threatens to turn it into a farce.

### In Praise of Sarsaparilla.

The too common notion among medical men that sarsaparilla is a valueless drug receives a blow from Professor Clifford Allbutt, who, writing to the "British Medical Journal," says that the decoction in doses of one or two pints a day was used by the late Mr. Samuel Smith, of



Leeds, with marked success in the treatment of syphilitic cachexia. It is still used in the Leeds Infirmary in the form of a syrup, and we are indebted to the chief dispenser for the formula of the preparation, which was first published in the Infirmary Pharmacopœia in 1864, being the preparation used by Mr. Samuel Smith:

*Syr. Sarsæ.*

Rad. sarsæ	...	...	...	lb. iij.
Sacch. alb.	...	...	...	lb. viij.
Aq. ad	...	...	...	Cong. iij.

To the 3 lb. rad. sarsæ add 2 gals. of water, boil, and evaporate to 1 gal., strain and set aside, then add 2 gals. more water to the sarsæ, boil and evaporate to 1 gal., strain, and set aside, then 2 gals. more water, boil and evaporate to 1 gal.; mix the 3 gals. obtained, and add the sugar and dissolve. Dose, one pint daily.

### New Formularies.

The Bournemouth Chemists' Association has scored a distinct success through the publication of the "Bournemouth Formulary," of which a third edition has been issued this week. The Formulary contains new formulæ for emulsio petrolei et glycerophosphatis, glycerol glycerophosphatis cum medulla rubra, glycerol hypophosphitis, and trochisci phenolphthalein. Of the old formulæ we note that linctus heroin now contains glycerin, the quantities of syrups of tolu and Virginian prune being reduced to 1 oz. of each, glycerin replacing them to make up 6 oz. In mistura bismuthi co. the quantity of chloroform is reduced from 48 minims to 32; so also in the case of mist. bismuthi co. c. pepsino. We observe that the petroleum emulsion contains 2 oz. of liquid petroleum in 6 oz., the emulsifier being powdered acacia 1 oz.

Mr. Charles E. J. Eynon, pharmaceutical chemist, Harrogate, has edited a "Pharmacopœia of the Harrogate Infirmary," which has been compiled by a committee of the medical staff. The booklet comprises in thirty-nine pages formulæ for confections, emulsions, enemas, gargles, drops, draughts, insufflation, tinctures, liniments, lotions, mixtures, sprays, oils, pessaries, pigments, pills, powders, soap, solutions, suppositories, tablet, lozenge, ointments, and inhalations. A diet-sheet follows the formulæ, with recipes for peptonised preparations, particulars of treatment of the more common poisoning cases, and a table of doses extending to ten pages. The "Pharmacopœia" is well arranged, and on the whole carefully produced. Its formulæ are to be indicated by the letters P.H.I., and no doubt chemists in the neighbourhood of Harrogate will find it indispensable in their daily work. It sells at 1s. 6d.

### Information Wanted.

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the subjoined inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London E.C.), will be esteemed.

258/29. Makers of "Thitford's Black Draught for Stock and Poultry."

CITY OF LONDON DIRECTORY, 1906.—This indispensable adjunct to every City office has just been issued by Messrs. W. H. & L. Collingridge, 148 Aldersgate Street, E.C. A casual glance through its pages shows that it has been carefully revised. Full information regarding the City Corporation, the committees, the officials, the livery companies, and the London County Council is given as usual, and the late publication (March) not only enables the Editor to record the Christmas and New Year's removals, but this year he has been able to include the Governmental changes incidental to the formation of the new Ministry. The price of the Directory is 12s. 6d.

## Westminster Wisdom.

(From our Parliamentary Representative.)

### POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL.

Lord Crewe, the Lord President of the Council, who is in charge of the Government's Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, has put down the Committee stage of the measure for Tuesday, April 3. In the meantime it had been expected that Lord Crewe, in accordance with the promise made when moving the second reading last week, would have laid upon the table of the House of Lords a copy of the draft regulations proposed to be made under the Bill. Up to the present, however, these regulations have not been laid, and the delay in their production is believed to arise from a desire on the part of the Lord President to so modify the draft prior to presentation as to bring the regulations into conformity with the amendments to the Bill itself which he has in contemplation as a result of important negotiations which have been proceeding since the debate upon the second reading. The present indications are that the Lord President has lent a ready ear to the suggestions made to him by those best able to advise as to the directions in which the Government Bill stands in need of amendment.

The Earl of Donoughmore (who sits in the House of Lords as Viscount Hutchinson) gave notice on March 23 of amendment on this Bill to be moved in Committee.

The Society of Apothecaries has addressed a vigorous protest to the Lord President of the Council against the introduction of any amendment to this Bill, which would tend to deprive the numerous holders of the Assistants' or Dispensers' certificate granted by the Society of their right to dispense medical prescriptions or to limit that right. An answer has been received which is deemed satisfactory.

A special meeting of the committee of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland was held on March 23, to consider the Bill. As the Hall has not been consulted on the matter, and as no witnesses from Ireland have been examined as to the necessity of such a Bill for Ireland, it was decided to oppose the extension of the Bill to Ireland, and the Governor (Colonel Adye Curran, M.D.) was empowered to take such measures as he might deem fit to ask all the Irish members to oppose the Bill being extended to Ireland.

Up to Thursday the Earl of Crewe had not written to the representatives of the Pharmaceutical Societies respecting the matters placed before him by the deputations last week. We understand that among the points for consideration submitted to his Lordship are amendments to the Bill drafted by THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. The President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain has since submitted amendments drafted by the special committee dealing with the Bill.

### MR. WINFREY'S BILL.

Mr. Winfrey put down the second reading of the Pharmacy Bill in the House of Commons for Tuesday evening, but, no opportunity for discussing it presenting itself, it was carried over to Wednesday. Although it was not then reached, some important negotiations took place in the Lobby.

The Bill was not reached on Wednesday at midnight, and Mr. Winfrey put it down again for Thursday. It stood last but one in the order of business for the evening sitting.

### MEMS.

Mr. J. Williams Benn has introduced a Bill to amend the Petroleum Act, its object being to raise the flash point to 100° F.

Mr. J. C. Pentney, of Dalston, is one of the most assiduous lobbyists in regard to and in favour of the Pharmacy Bills, and was seen in confab with Mr. Jesse Peet on Monday evening.

### WORKING OF FOREIGN PATENTS.

Mr. Lloyd George has promised to receive on Monday a deputation in regard to the question of the compulsory working in this country of foreign-owned patents. The Society of Chemical Industry will be represented at the deputation.

## VACCINE-LYMPH.

The President of the Local Government Board, in reply to a question by Mr. J. Williams Benn, has stated that the usual method of obtaining lymph for use at the national vaccine establishment is by vaccinating calves with vaccine-lymph obtained from children.

## FERTILISERS AND FEEDING-STUFFS BILL.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of Sir Edward Strachey's Bill (that of the Board of Agriculture) was resumed just before the dinner-hour adjournment on Wednesday, but no progress was made. Mr. Alexander Cross has given notice of his intention to move the rejection of the Bill. The second reading of the other Bill on the subject has been put down for Tuesday, April 3.

## CHARTERED SOCIETIES BILL.

The second reading of Mr. Harwood Banner's Chartered Societies Bill has been put down for Wednesday, April 25. The Bill aims at protecting the public from being imposed upon by persons usurping the designation, to which they would only be properly entitled by membership, of a chartered society into which they have not been admitted. The Bill embraces in its scope chemists and other professions in which proficiency is implied by membership of a recognised society, and in which an unauthorised assumption of title by unqualified persons would be likely to mislead the public. Motions for the rejection of the measure stand in the names of Mr. Charles Schwann and Mr. Geo. Harwood.

## INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL.

Mr. McKenna, replying on behalf of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to a question put by Mr. D. A. Thomas, said the quantity of foreign spirit used for methylation in the year 1902-3 was altogether abnormal. The large consumption took place in spite of the increase of the surtax to 5*d.*, which was imposed in April 1902, and was due to an excess in the supplies of German spirit, which reduced the price to about 6*d.* per gallon. The decline since 1902-3 in the quantity used for methylation and other purposes has resulted not from the operation of the surtax, but from an increase in the price of German spirit, which a year ago was treble what it was in 1902-3, and is still more than double. These wide fluctuations of price make it impossible to state generally what percentage *ad valorem* the difference of 2*d.* in the surtax represents. The question of the conditions under which alcohol should be procurable for industrial purposes was examined and reported upon by a Departmental Committee a year ago, and their recommendations were embodied in the Revenue Bill which was brought in last Session. The present Government hope to be able to introduce legislation on the subject at an early date.

## ALKALI, ETC., WORKS BILL.

This Bill consolidates and amends the existing Acts of 1881 and 1892. It is divided into five parts—viz. (1) dealing with alkali-works and alkali-waste, especially providing for efficient condensation and control of muriatic acid, and prevention of the leakage of acids to alkali-waste heaps, and control of processes in which sulphuretted hydrogen is evolved; (2) sulphuric acid, muriatic acid, and other works scheduled in the 1881 Act and cement-works, as regards noxious gases; (3) registration of works; (4) inspection, including appointment of deputy chief inspector; and (5) miscellaneous. The most important new provision in the last is that "noxious or offensive gas" shall include muriatic, sulphuric, sulphurous (except from coal), and nitric acids (and other acid-forming oxides of nitrogen), sulphuretted hydrogen, chlorine and its acid compounds, fluorine compounds, cyanogen compounds, bisulphide of carbon, chloride of sulphur, fumes from cement-works, fumes containing copper, lead, antimony, arsenic, zinc, or their compounds, and fumes from tar-works. The first schedule to the Bill is a list of twenty-one kinds of works within the meaning of the Act.

## MR. IDRIS'S MAIDEN SPEECH.

The irony of circumstances brought into close sympathy on Tuesday Mr. A. H. Scott, the primary blocker of the Pharmacy Bill, and Mr. T. H. W. Idris, one of its principal supporters. Mr. Scott moved "That, in the opinion of this House, it is expedient to withdraw from the Sugar

Convention." Mr. Idris seconded this in an excellent maiden speech, which had a sympathetic hearing. He said the Sugar Convention had been well described by the Prime Minister as a microcosm of the policies of the right hon. member for the City of London and the right hon. member for West Birmingham. It is a perfect picture of protection, preference, and retaliation combined. It is protection for the sugar of the West Indies and the refiners of this country; it is preference for those who desire to make sugar dearer for the people here; and it is retaliation in the most effectual form because it prohibits sugar from coming into this country by a conference of foreigners sitting at Brussels consisting mainly of producers imposing their will on the consumers of Great Britain. The only object of the Convention, indeed, is to make sugar dearer. He estimated that during the last two years, owing to the Convention, this country has paid an extra price of about 10,000,000*l.* for sugar, although only about one twenty-fifth of the sugar we consume comes from the West Indies, and not more than half a million of that amount has gone to the West Indies. The other nine and a half millions have gone to the producers in Europe. (Hear, hear.) The Convention had impoverished our country, increased unemployment, and thrown citizens out of work. In the industry he is connected with (aerated-water manufacture) many thousands have been obliged to discontinue their usual employment. In considering why the Convention was entered into he was forced to one or two conclusions—either the authors of it were so stupid as to be incapable of appreciating facts, or they were so selfish and reckless as to care nothing for the people of this country, so long as, of the increased price we have to pay, a small fraction goes into the pockets of the West Indian planters. Mr. Idris concluded, amid laughter and cheers, by saying the madness of the Convention is evident and the political destruction of its authors is evident also.

## Chemical Society.

A MEETING was held at Burlington House on Thursday, March 15, when the chair was taken by Professor Meldola, who announced that the Council of the Society had that day selected Dr. J. C. Cain (now chemist to Messrs. Brooke, Simpson & Spiller, aniline-dye manufacturers) as Editor of the Society's "Journal," in place of Dr. G. T. Morgan, who has resigned that position. Practically the whole time of the meeting was taken up with two papers by Dr. Bone, Professor of Metallurgy at Leeds University, and two of his colleagues on

## THE COMBUSTION OF HYDROCARBONS.

It has already been shown by Dr. Bone that in the slow combustion of hydrocarbons in oxygen the hydrocarbon is not split directly into its constituents, and the carbon and hydrogen then burned separately, as was formerly supposed to be the case, but that the whole hydrocarbon undergoes oxidation, probably with the formation of an aldehyde, which then undergoes degradation to simpler substances, these in turn being oxidised, and so on, until in presence of excess of oxygen the ultimate products, carbon dioxide and water, are formed. In the present papers the authors showed that practically the same course of events takes place in the explosive combustion of hydrocarbons in oxygen, and in the burning of hydrocarbon flames in air. The view taken by Dr. Bone and his colleagues was combated by Professor Smithells, who was inclined to believe that the formation of the ultimate combustion-products from the initial hydrocarbons is accomplished in a shorter series of steps than the authors thought. The next paper was by Dr. P. Haas, and dealt with the

## DETERMINATION OF NITROGEN BY COMBUSTION.

The author has recently been examining a series of complex resorcinol derivatives containing nitrogen, and found unexpectedly large percentages of nitrogen on burning them by the absolute method, so that he was induced to suggest for them formulæ which he ultimately discovered to be wrong. The "excess" of nitrogen obtained was found to be due to the inclusion of marsh-gas with it. The remedy was found to be the addition of cuprous chloride to the copper oxide used for the combustion.



## Winter Session of Chemists' Local Associations.

### Association Presidents.

Farming and pharmacy are combined in the new President of the Peterborough Chemists' Association—Mr. Cornelius



MR. BAYLEY.

Bayley. That has been his combination since 1901, when he bought the business in Uppingham, where, he says, "secure from the rush and turmoil of town life, I combine a bit of farming with pharmacy, and a run on horseback once a week with either Fernie's or the Cottesmore Hounds helps to dispel the weariness of a chemist's life." Mr. Bayley is a Boston boy, and after his education at the Boston Grammar School was apprenticed at fourteen to Messrs. S. Pilley & Son, chemists, of that town. That was, he tells us, in the good old times when chemists' shops were opened at 7 A.M. and not closed until 9 P.M. His first morning's work was to fill up the opium drawer. At that time enormous quantities of this drug and laudanum were sold in Lincolnshire, and Mr. Pilley thought nothing of buying two or three cases of opium. At the end of a five-years' apprenticeship Mr. Bayley went to Mr. R. Stevenson, Derby, then to Mr. T. Lovett's, Coventry, and next to London, firstly with Mr. R. Bird, High Holborn, whom he left on March 28, 1883, and passed the Minor on April 19, 1883. After that he was a dispenser at Messrs. Savory & Moore's, Chapel Street, Belgrave Square. After two years there he managed a business at Spilsby for twelve months (now Mr. J. J. Rainey's). His first business venture on his own account was to purchase Mr. J. Taylor's shop at 3 Park Street, Walsall, and it soon developed into one of the most successful and best-known businesses in the Black Country. In 1897 Magor, Ltd., absorbed it, and in due course Mr. Bayley went to Uppingham.

### Manchester Pharmaceutical Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held on March 15, when Mr. W. Lane read a paper on

#### THE P.A.T.A. AND CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Mr. Lane outlined the circumstances which led to the formation of the P.A.T.A., the success of the movement being such that now 1,650 proprietary articles are listed. The intricate and difficult problem of co-operative dividend on protected articles was then referred to. Mr. Lane contended that the argument that co-operative societies are entitled to distribute their trading-profits among members, just as a firm or company does, is untenable, as the co-operatives take no risks as to capital. The negotiations between the P.A.T.A. and the co-operative societies were outlined, and the firm attitude of the Association commended.

The discussion ended in the passing of the following resolution, proposed by Mr. J. C. Kidd and seconded by Mr. J. Wild:

That this Association approves of the action of the P.A.T.A. Council in taking steps to prevent the giving of bonus or rebate off manufacturers' fixed minimum prices, which is recognised as a violation of the P.A.T.A. principles, and pledges itself to do all it can to secure new adherents to the P.A.T.A.

### Edinburgh Pharmacy Athletic Club.

ON March 23, under the auspices of this Club, Mr. J. P. Gibb gave a most interesting lecture on "Cycle-touring on the Continent with a Camera," in the Pharmaceutical Society's House, 36 York Place, in which he gave an account of the experiences of two members of the Edinburgh Pharmacy Athletic Club in Holland, Germany, and Belgium. The lecture was well illustrated by lantern-slides from negatives taken during the tour. There was a crowded attendance, and an admission charge of sixpence was made. The proceeds are to be given as a donation to the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society.

### Midland Pharmaceutical Association.

A MEETING was held on Tuesday evening, March 27, at the Grand Hotel, Birmingham, when a paper entitled

#### MEDICAL QUACKS AND THEIR NOSTRUMS

was read by Mr. Arnold Lancard, F.C.S. There was a good attendance of members, and great interest was centred around the remarks made by the author, who dealt with quackery from the earliest times and made special reference, with numerous examples, to the modern methods adopted by these people in advertising their wares. An interesting discussion followed, in which the President (Mr. A. W. Gerrard) recounted his experiences, and referred to gelseminum and coca as instances of the supposed to be "quack" means by which new drugs were introduced to medical notice. Messrs. Shakespeare, Alfred Southall, Perry, Alcock, and others followed. A discussion on

#### THE PHARMACY BILL

was opened by Mr. Alfred Southall, who gave full particulars of what was being done by the Pharmaceutical Council to get favourable terms in regard to the Government Poisons Bill. Several expressed the opinion that it was highly undesirable that the handling of poisons should be relegated to unqualified traders. Mr. Trimmer again attended the meeting and gave the gist of a correspondence he had had with the Secretary to the Pharmaceutical Society on the subject. This was discussed *in camera*.

### Isle of Thanet Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at Margate on Thursday, March 22, Mr. Julian Horrell (President) in the chair, when Mr. H. R. Gibbs, Margate, read an interesting paper entitled

#### STRAY NOTES ON CONTINENTAL PHARMACY.

In this he described the principal points of difference in the arrangement of Continental, as contrasted with English, pharmacies. His remarks were illustrated by photographs, a number of foreign prescriptions and samples of dispensing-labels being also exhibited. The customs prevailing in Continental pharmacies were mentioned, particularly such as arrest the attention of a new arrival, the all-pervading system of "tipping" being specially noticed. "A small ornamental tin of pâte de guimauve or other confection may be safely offered, without fear of offence, to one's most aristocratic lady-customer, and will be accepted as a matter of course." The laws regulating chemists' transactions were also described, and an interesting conversation ensued, followed by a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

#### CHEMISTS' TITLES.

Mr. F. R. Bessant moved the resolution, standing in his name (see *C. & D.*, March 17, p. 428), relating to pharmaceutical legislation; and after a lengthy discussion the following amendment, proposed by Mr. D. T. Evans, was adopted:

That, in view of existing circumstances, this Association considers that it is inadvisable to ask Parliament for protection to the chemist and druggist further than the restriction to him of the title for which he has qualified according to law, but urges upon the Pharmaceutical Society the vital importance of making every effort to secure this end.

The first annual dinner of the Association is to be held at Ramsgate on April 5.

### Cardiff Pharmaceutical Association.

A MEETING was held at the Park Hotel, Cardiff, on Wednesday, March 28. Mr. A. J. Bellamy presided.

**LORD CREWE'S BILL.**—Mr. A. Hagon explained what the Pharmaceutical Council had done, and he seconded a motion by Mr. Leo Joseph that discussion of the Bill should be postponed. This was, however, opposed by the Hon. Secretary (Mr. R. Mumford), who suggested that they should decide what particular clauses they objected to, and forward their views to the Pharmaceutical Society. He referred to the special provisions of the Bill as worthy of immediate consideration, but the motion was carried.

**SECESSIONS FROM THE P.A.T.A.**—The Secretary read a letter from the Tees-side Chemists' Association, suggesting that a protest should be sent to those firms who were withdrawing from the P.A.T.A. Mr. Thompson Williams heartily approved of the suggestion. So did Mr. J. Reynolds; but Mr. Leo Joseph did not believe that such action would be practical. After further discussion, Mr. Gerhold proposed—

That the members of this Association regret the action of Messrs. — in withdrawing from the P.A.T.A., and hope that upon further consideration of the matter they will be inclined to alter their views. The Association also desire to point out that chemists have always differentiated between those proprietary articles on the P.A.T.A. list and those without protected profits, giving willing aid to the sales of the former; and if those firms now withdraw from the P.A.T.A. they will readily understand that no favour will in future be extended to their goods."

Mr. Leo Joseph seconded the motion, which was carried. It was also decided that the Secretary should intimate that the resolution was passed at a meeting at which all the members present belonged to the P.A.T.A.

**AN EXTRA.**—Mr. Councillor Jabez A. Jones intimated that he would make arrangements for members to visit the new town hall and law-courts and the electrical-lighting stations.

### Chemists' Assistants' Association.

A MEETING was held at 73 Newman Street, W., on March 23. Fifteen members were present. The President (Mr. A. G. C. Paterson) occupied the chair. Mr. L. Cooper read a paper on

#### ORAL ACIDITY.

In the course of the paper he discussed the origin of acid fluids in the mouth and their effects. He also referred to the mouth as an incubator of bacterial life. A dozen or two different micro-organisms can always be found in the healthy mouth, yet the healing powers of the buccal cavity seem to put the theories of surgical sepsis to naught, as witness the prompt healing after the extraction of a tooth. The explanation of this is to be found, in part, in the character of the saliva. He described its composition, and, in concluding an interesting paper, declared that some of the discomfort people suffer from, and possibly even some serious complications, could be avoided if more attention were paid to antiseptics of the mouth, which is notoriously neglected nowadays.

A discussion followed, in the course of which Mr. Cooper said that he thought milk of magnesia is simply magnesium hydrate, made by centrifugalising the hydrate obtained from magnesium sulphate by precipitation with potassium hydrate. He also discussed in decisive terms the merits and demerits of various proprietary liquid dentifrices. A pleasant mouth-wash can be made, he said, of glycerin, magnesium hydrate, and a little tincture of myrrh flavoured with some perfume. Magnesium dioxide has a future before it, Mr. Cooper thinks, as a dentifrice on account of its great deoxidising properties.

### Public Dispensers' Association.

At a meeting held at St. Bride Institute on Wednesday evening, March 28, the new President of the Association (Mr. H. C. T. Gardner, F.C.S.) occupied the chair and there was a large attendance, including upwards of a dozen ladies. Mr. T. Maben discoursed on "Modern Pharmaceutical Methods." This consisted of a running commentary on a series of some eighty lantern-slides, illustrative of the enormous diversity and complexity of the operations carried on in a large modern pharmaceutical establishment. The first point touched upon was the displacement of manual labour by machinery in many of the by-paths of pharmaceutical industry. The methods adopted in pill making and coating, the making of tablets, and modern methods of making gelatin capsules and globules by compression were shown. Then came a series of eight huge stills, each capable of taking a charge of half a ton of sandalwood for distilling santal oil. In the same category with these were the methods of percolation. The complexity of the business of pharmacy was shown by views illustrating the preparation of microscopic slides, culture-media, vaccine-lymph, serums, and toxins,

besides other interesting side-departments of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co.'s establishment in Detroit.

Mr. Gardner expressed the pleasure with which he had listened to Mr. Maben's lecture, referring specially to the portion dealing with physiological standardisation of drugs. He agreed that with some drugs this is essential.

Mr. F. Noad Clark moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was seconded by Mr. O'Brien, who made reference to the vaccine and serum slides which had particularly interested him. Mr. Maben briefly replied.

### Federation of West Riding Chemists' Associations.

MR. J. RHODES (Dewsbury), the President, occupied the chair at a special meeting of the Federation held at the Central Hotel, Leeds, on Tuesday, March 27. The Leeds Association was represented by Messrs. Worfolk, Sargeant, Beacock, and Johnson; the Bradford Association's representatives were Alderman Dunn and Messrs. Firth, Gregory, Jackson and Hanson; and among the other gentlemen present were Messrs. Walshaw and Wood (Huddersfield), Messrs. Gledhow and Guttridge (Dewsbury), Mr. Smithies (Halifax), and Mr. Pickard (Ossett). Mr. Pickard undertook the secretarial duties, owing to the continued illness of Mr. Broadhead.

**SYMPATHY WITH MR. BROADHEAD.**—After correspondence had been dealt with, a resolution of sympathy with the Secretary was passed, on the motion of Mr. Worfolk, seconded by Alderman Dunn.

**PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL ELECTION.**—A discussion took place as to candidature for the territory covered by the Federation, Mr. Pickard moving that no action be taken. Alderman Dunn seconded, but an amendment to the contrary, moved by Mr. Beacock, was carried. In the course of the discussion, Mr. Worfolk mentioned that the Leeds Association consider that the district should have another councillor. He also complained of the method of nomination, and it transpired that he and Mr. Smithies had been nominated without their knowledge. A proposal that the Federation should put forward two candidates was rejected in favour of one pledging the affiliated Associations to further the claims of one candidate. Mr. Sargeant said that he was willing to withdraw, in order to work for the return of the gentleman put forward by the Federation. Mr. Walshaw intimated that he would do as last year—viz., stand as an individual candidate. On motion it was agreed that Mr. Sargeant should be the Federation's candidate, and he acknowledged the compliment, saying that with one vacancy to fill up this year, and with combined effort, the Federation candidate should be returned.—It was also agreed to write to the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, asking that the names of candidates and their nominees should be published.—A sub-committee, consisting of the Leeds delegates and one member of each Association, was appointed to further the candidature of Mr. Sargeant. Prior to the appointment of the sub-committee Alderman Dunn expressed regret that Mr. Walshaw was to repeat his tactics of last year.

**P.A.T.A. AND CO-OPS.**—The following resolution, moved by Mr. Johnson, seconded by Mr. Smithies, and supported by Alderman Dunn, Mr. Hanson, and others, was unanimously adopted:

That this meeting heartily agrees with the action taken by the Council of the P.A.T.A. in reference to giving a bonus on protected articles by co-operative societies, and pledges itself to support those manufacturers who have remained loyal to the Association.

**PHARMACY BILLS.**—Mr. Beacock referred to these, pointing out some of the shortcomings of the Government measure.

The next meeting is to be held at Bradford.

### Leeds Chemists' Association.

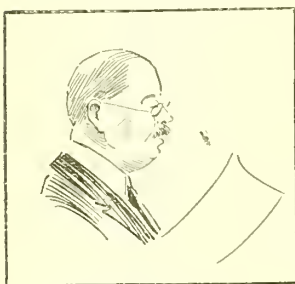
A SPECIAL MEETING of the members was held at the Grand Central Hotel on Thursday evening, March 22, for the purpose of discussing

#### THE POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL.

Mr. George W. Worfolk (President) was in the chair, and there was a large attendance, including Messrs. George



Ward, F.I.C., F.C.S., F. W. Branson, F.I.C., F.C.S., Fred Reynolds, E. Yewdall, J. H. Beacock (Treasurer), W. D. Pollitt, John Lawson, W. Pollard (President Wakefield Chemists' Association), W. Johnson, F. Pilkington Sargeant, F.C.S., F. W. Hollingworth, F. C. Long, R. Fourness, E. Crawford, J. H. Gough, E. O. Brown ("Rankin" Brown), H. Hobbs, and W. T. Castelow (Secretary). The discussion was opened by Mr. Peter MacEwan (London), who attended by invitation.



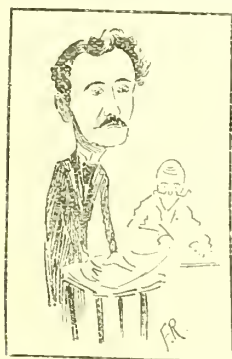
Analysing the Bill.

He gave an analysis of the provisions of the Bill, explaining what existing imperfections in the law they are designed to remedy, and comparing the proposals with these in the Pharmaceutical Society's Bill. Mr. MacEwan further indicated the directions in which the Bill would need to be amended if it were to be brought into line with the principles underlying the Pharmaceutical Society's Bill, and gave a good deal of information about what had been going

on "behind the scenes," as well as the events of the week. He was of opinion that the Government Bill affords a chance for legislation which should not be thrown away, so far as Great Britain is concerned, stating that this view is held by pharmaceutical authorities. As to Ireland, he thought pharmacy law there would be complicated by Clause 7, without any improvement in administration or increasing the public safety.

Mr. Beacock followed, saying that the provisions in regard to the sale of agricultural poisons required most careful handling, and he considered that the Pharmaceutical Society should have a voice in the licensing of unqualified dealers in them. There ought to be no hesitation as to the title, which should be reserved solely for those who have obtained it by examination and registration. He regretted that the proposed Poisons Schedule did not simplify matters as regards "preparations."

Mr. Sargeant thoroughly discussed all the provisions of the Bill. He deprecated the appointment of local authorities for the purpose of licensing under Clause 2, saying that the public safety demanded a central authority, especially as in this case the proposal is entirely the result of agitation by a few interested manufacturers and is not due to urgent public demand. He considered that chemists ought to fight for their title, and should not submit to any compromise, such as existing companies continuing to use it, while others coming in should not. He pointed out that the curriculum clause does not mention division of the Minor, and that, he said, is an important requirement. As to the new Poisons Schedule, he indicated several inconsistencies and weaknesses—e.g., that the morphine



Mr. Sargeant Criticises while Mr. Reynolds Looks on.

entry in Part I. may be interpreted to include the B.P. 1-per-cent. solutions.

Mr. Branson remarked that the Pharmaceutical Society's efforts in the past to secure effective amendment of the Pharmacy Acts had sometimes been frustrated by disunion in the trade, and he hoped that would not happen now. He showed how the company difficulty is related to the widows clause, and commented on the importance of the curriculum provisions.

Mr. Johnson saw no advantage in the Bill unless the title of "chemist and druggist" is reserved to those who get it by examination.

The President, referring to the Society's Bill, remarked that the old provision as to premises separately rated to the poor had disappeared. He did not know how the Govern-

ment Bill would deal with the hawking of poisons, of which a good deal goes on throughout the country. [Mr. MacEwan, in reply, said in the Government Bill sales in "open shop," "premises," or "other place" are contemplated, and these would not include barrows and carts. The removal of the word "separately" from the Society's Bill was to enable the registration of shops which are rated as part of a building and not separately.] Continuing, Mr. Worfolk said the provision as to labelling mineral acids is much required, but, from what a M.P. had told him, restriction on the sale of these, as by confining it to chemists, would not be tolerated.

Mr. Pollitt thought the company clause would be an advantage to chemists if it were amended so as to conform better with the Pharmaceutical Society's proposals. He also referred to the need for the Poisons Schedule being thoroughly overhauled.

Mr. Lawson expressed the fear that licences granted under Clause 2 might become as numerous as patent medicines are (over 50,000) if the regulations as to granting them are not defined now and settled by Act of Parliament. That would be bad for chemists.

Mr. Pollard (Wakefield), referring to the provisions of the Bill as regards agricultural and horticultural poisons, said this is legislation for the whole country, and the importance of it varies with different districts. When he was in Norfolk and Selby there was much demand for sheep-dips, and so on; in Wakefield (a manufacturing district) practically none. He thought it would be an advantage if companies' labels bore the names of the registered chemists directly responsible for sales.

Mr. Yewdall also spoke, and Mr. MacEwan answered questions in regard to the Bill and its prospects. Finally, on the motion of Mr. Branson, seconded by Mr. Sargeant, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

This meeting of the Leeds Chemists' Association resolves to support the Pharmaceutical Council in its efforts to get Lord Crewe's Bill amended, and will support any effort to prevent the use of titles of individual qualification by corporate bodies, and to maintain, as far as possible, the principle of the preamble to the Pharmacy Act, 1868.

The meeting closed with a cordial vote of thanks to the opener of the discussion. [Mr. Fred Reynolds sends us some of the graphic "notes" which he took at the meeting, and they are included herewith.]



Mr. Pollitt Condemns.

### Society of Chemist-Opticians.

A MEETING of the Council of this Society was held on March 28, at St. Bride Institute, Ludgate Circus, E.C. There were present Mr. J. R. Cornish (President), Mr. A. Higgs (Treasurer), Mr. J. H. Cuff (Hon. Secretary), and Messrs. Rex Blanchford, Julius Caesar, W. H. Crosland, G. Curtis, F. W. Horsey, W. Maskew, and S. W. Woolley. The report of the Committee on Alleged Optical Frauds was read. It was to the effect that the committee had considered the numerous letters that have been sent on the subject of alleged optical frauds. The committee feel that in most of the cases the victimised chemists had not exercised sufficient business ability in their transactions with the wholesale optical firms complained of. None of the cases brought under the notice of the committee presented features that would justify an appeal to legal authorities. The committee desire to state that several methods of combating the deleterious influence of plausible optical travellers from the wholesale firms complained of have been considered, but a satisfactory conclusion could not be arrived at owing to the fact that it was not thought to be possible to make up for the lack of ordinary commercial knowledge which it is assumed that business-men should possess. At the same time the committee recommend that if a case brought before the Society by a member presents features that render it desirable to appeal to the Courts, the

Council of the Society might consider the desirability of taking action either by making a grant towards the legal expenses, or by taking such other steps as it may deem advisable.

The committee also wish to warn chemists that it is rash and unbusinesslike to give orders to travellers for large quantities of optical goods without a general knowledge of prices such as can be obtained by consulting the price-lists of well-known optical firms. The officers of the Society are at all times pleased to afford reasonable information to beginners who are connected with the Society.

A complaint was also considered in regard to unsatisfactory optical instruction, but the committee consider that by the appointment of an official instructor of known ability the Society is sufficiently safeguarding the interests of the members, associates, and apprentices.

The report was received and adopted.

It was arranged to hold a meeting of the members of the Society at the Chemists' Exhibition on April 26, at 3.30 p.m., when a paper will be read by Mr. L. Laurence on "Presbyopia." The annual general meeting will be held on May 16. A committee was appointed to draw up rules for the safe keeping of books that have been presented to the Society, and make regulations for lending the books to the members. The following members and associates were elected:

**Members.**—N. N. Armitage, Leeds; A. H. Bell, Mansfield; D. Daily, Southampton; S. K. Elgie, South Africa; J. McBryde, Putney; A. Robinson, Atherton; J. A. Thompson, London Fields.

**Associates.**—J. E. Pratt, Wimbledon; F. L. Stanton, Brecon; G. Watson, Aberdeen.

### Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society.

A MEETING of the above Society was held in the Montgomery Hall on March 28. Mr. H. Antcliffe (senior Vice-President) occupied the chair in the absence of the President, and there were also present Messrs. H. G. Williams (Hon. Secretary), A. H. Culverhouse, P. Carr, R. D. Douglas, F. W. Whitworth, J. G. Jackson, Wetherall, Brooks, Parrott, Clark, and A. Preston.

CONGRATULATING MR. NEWSHOLME.—It was unanimously resolved: "That the congratulations of the Society be conveyed to Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme, a past President of the Society, on his elevation to the magisterial bench of the city."

Mr. J. Evans, F.I.C., Ph.C., then read a paper on

#### THE TESTING OF DRUGS FOR PURITY.

Mr. Evans began his paper with forcible arguments for the necessity of chemists testing their drugs, and not delegating this important matter to wholesale houses. The professional side of the business should be developed; this can only be done by assuming responsibility for the purity of every drug and chemical sold by the chemist. Mr. Evans then gave notes on several drugs which need special attention.

**Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi** should be tested periodically and when found to be below the official strength should be promptly replaced by another sample. The determination of the ethyl nitrite only occupies a few minutes. The plea that the preparation has deteriorated by keeping is often urged in defence, but the sale of a drug thus unfitted for use is comparable with the sale of unsound meat for human consumption.

**Milk of Sulphur.**—Occasionally one still meets with the old preparation containing about 60 per cent. of hydrated calcium sulphate,  $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . This is easily detected by examination under the microscope, when the prismatic crystals of hydrated calcium sulphate are easily observed, whereas the official milk of sulphur consists of opaque globules without any crystalline matter. Another method of detection consists in igniting a small quantity of the sample and noting if any appreciable amount of ash is left.

**Camphorated Oil** is a preparation which most pharmacists manufacture on the premises. When prepared in accordance with the official directions—i.e., by dissolving 1 oz. of camphor (in flowers) in 4 fl. oz. of olive oil—it should contain approximately 21 per cent. of camphor. Mistakes may occur, and it is advisable to check the amount of camphor in the finished product by heating a known weight of the sample (about 5 grams) in a small flat-bottomed porcelain dish on the water-bath until the weight is constant. The loss of weight

represents the camphor. Another rapid method of approximately determining the camphor is by taking the specific gravity of the olive oil employed and also that of the finished product. From the increase in the specific gravity the percentage of camphor can be deducted. Every 1 per cent. of camphor increases the specific gravity by about 0.0005.

**Powdered Drugs.**—The adulteration of foreign ground drugs, especially powdered gentian and liquorice roots has been referred to many times recently, and there is no doubt that it exists to a very large extent. The writer has recently made a careful microscopical examination of a large number of samples of compound liquorice-powder, and in some instances found a large percentage of sclerenchymatous tissue, which is not present in any of the legitimate ingredients. These stone cells are no doubt derived from olive-stones. In one sample examined both ground olive-stones and leguminous starch-granules were detected. For the determination of extraneous siliceous matter in powdered drugs the following method proposed by Allen should prove useful: "A weighed quantity (5 grams) is placed in a small separator and about 30 c.c. of chloroform added. The separator is well shaken and then set aside for a few minutes. The siliceous matter, being of greater density, will settle at the bottom and the lighter vegetable powder will float on the surface of the chloroform. The siliceous matter is now tapped off into a weighted dish, washed with chloroform by decantation till quite clean, and finally dried and weighed." The determination of the ash often gives a fair criterion of the purity of the drug. The practical value of the microscope in the examination of powdered drugs cannot be over-estimated, and for this purpose standard powders are of great value for comparison.

**Ground Ginger**, examined microscopically, exhibits characteristic starch-granules readily distinguishable from adulterants. Among the starch-granules are scattered the cortical and vascular tissues. In the best varieties of ground ginger there is very little of the cortical tissue, whereas in the lower grades it is present to a large extent. One of the chief adulterants of ground ginger is exhausted ginger. For its detection recourse must be had to proximate analysis. A genuine sample should not yield less than 1.5 per cent. of soluble ash and not less than 8.5 per cent. of cold-water extract.

**Mustard.**—A microscopic examination of powdered mustard shows it to consist mainly of soft parenchymatous cells without any starch-granules. The presence of starch is a sure indication of the presence of some adulterant. Starch can be detected by boiling a small quantity of the powder with water, and when cold adding a few drops of tincture of iodine. If starch is present a blue coloration is produced.

**Lard.**—The older method of adulterating lard by the addition of starch is now seldom met with, but the addition of beef-stearin and cotton-oil stearin is largely practised. For the detection of beef-stearin in lard the sample is dissolved in ether and allowed to crystallise out slowly, and the crystals are examined under the microscope. Pure lard yields rhombic crystals, whereas lard adulterated with beef-fat crystallises out in fan-shaped crystals. The British Pharmacopœia gives a test for the detection of cotton-seed oil. Another process is that known as Halphen's reaction: "About 5 c.c. of the melted lard and an equal measure of amyl alcohol and 1 c.c. of Halphen's solution (2 per cent. of sulphur in carbon bisulphide) are placed in a test-tube and heated in boiling water for twenty minutes. A beautiful red coloration makes its appearance if cotton-seed oil is present, while pure lard remains quite colourless."

**Tinctures.**—The Westphal balance supplies an easy and rapid method of determining the specific gravity. The extractive matter is also easily determined by evaporating a known volume (say, 10 c.c.) in a small porcelain dish and weighing the residue.

**Liniments.**—It is advisable to test the B.P. liniments for the presence of methylated spirit. Ashby's test is easily applied: "To 10 c.c. of the liquid to be tested is added 10 c.c. of a freshly prepared 1-per-cent. solution of sodium nitro-prusside and a few drops of ammonia. The mixture is allowed to stand for fifteen minutes. If a red colour develops, acetone or some other constituent of wood-spirit is present."

**Lozenges.**—The writer has examined a number of B.P. lozenges, and in all cases found them up to the B.P. standard. In the analysis of troch. bismuthi co. the following process is used in the laboratory of Messrs. A. H. Allen and Partners: "One lozenge is placed in a small porcelain crucible, and the organic basis destroyed by moistening the lozenge with concentrated nitric acid and gently heating. The residue is again treated with nitric acid and heated, and the process repeated until the ash is quite free from organic matter. The resultant ash is now dissolved in hydrochloric acid and cautiously diluted with water (the solution should be as dilute as possible without causing a precipitate of bismuth oxehydroxide). Sulphuretted hydrogen is passed through the solution, and the dark-brown precipitate of  $\text{Bi}_2\text{S}_3$  is filtered off, washed well, and then redissolved in nitric acid. A little bromine-water is added if solution does not readily take



place on boiling. Ammonia is next added to this solution, and the precipitate (which should be perfectly white) is filtered off, washed, ignited, and weighed as  $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3$ . The  $\text{CaO}$  and  $\text{MgO}$  in the filtrate from the  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  precipitate are determined by the usual gravimetric processes. The weight of  $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3$  found multiplied by the factor 1.114=bismuth oxycarbonate; the weight of  $\text{Mg}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$  found, multiplied by the factor 0.8603=magnesium carbonate; the weight of  $\text{CaCO}_3$  found=precipitated calcium carbonate. A compound bismuth lozenge prepared according to the directions of the British Pharmacopoeia contains approximately bismuth oxycarbonate 0.13 gram, magnesium carbonate 0.13 gram, calcium carbonate 0.26 gram."

**Quinine-wine.**—For the determination of quinine in quinine-wine the following process is employed: One or two fluid ounces of the sample is evaporated to a very low bulk (2 or 3 c.c.) to get rid of the alcohol. The residue is then diluted with water, transferred to a separator and a few drops of dilute hydrochloric acid added, and about 30 c.c. of ether, and the mixture well shaken. The aqueous layer separated from the acid ether is now made distinctly alkaline with ammonia and extracted with ether (three extractions will suffice). The ether is distilled off and the residue dried and weighed. Weight of quinine found multiplied by the factor 1.224=quinine hydrochloride. This preparation should contain 10 to 12 per cent. of alcohol by volume, and should be free from preservatives.

**Fixed Oils.**—The determination of the specific gravity and the application of a few colour-tests give, as a rule, a fair criterion of the purity of the fixed oils of the British Pharmacopoeia.

**Essential Oils.**—The author urged that pharmacists should test the purity of what they stock.

**Gregory's Powder.**—Magnesium carbonate is sometimes substituted for the oxide. When prepared according to official directions it should yield about 69 per cent. of ash, while in samples prepared with magnesium carbonate the ash will be considerably less. Both rhubarb and ginger can be identified by the microscope.

**Milk-sugar.**—As this substance is now largely used in the manufacture of infants' food, it is of importance that it should be pure. The B.P. states that the ash should not exceed 0.25 per cent., and limits the amount of lactic acid. The presence of magnesium lactate will cause coagulation of milk, rendering the preparation unfit for use as infants' food.

**Compressed Tablets** also need examination.

Mr. Antcliffe said it was out of the question for a chemist to provide the necessary apparatus to test all the drugs in his pharmacy, he was bound to rely on his wholesale house.

Mr. Carr said, with reference to mustard, Messrs. Coleman's representative had told him that he sold practically no genuine mustard to the grocers in the city, as they insisted on having the condiment, the sale of the genuine article being confined to chemists.

Mr. Jackson said that he had customers who insisted on having Gregory's powder made with carbonate of magnesia. A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Evans.

**P.A.T.A.**—A letter was read from the Teesside Chemists' Association forwarding a resolution which they asked the Society to support. A resolution was passed regretting that certain firms had withdrawn from the P.A.T.A., and the Hon. Secretary was instructed to send a copy of the resolution to those firms.

## Festivities.

### Ashton-under-Lyne Chemists' Association.

An inaugural dinner was held at the George and Dragon Hotel, Ashton-under-Lyne, on Tuesday, March 27. Alderman A. Simpson presided, and was supported by Messrs. Davis (Evans Sons Lescher & Webb), Newton (Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.), Rand (Bristow & Co.), Robertson (Parke, Davis & Co.), Avison, Chadwick, Wild, Booth, Bagnall, Hadfield, Harrison, Henshaw, Hewitt, Holroyd, Innes, Lister, Macdonald, Miller, Needham, R. and A. G. Simpson, A. Simpson, jun., Sharp, Stocks, Turner, Waterhouse, and others. After the Royal toast had been honoured Alderman A. Simpson proposed the toast of "The President," expressing regret that he (Mr. J. J. Phillip) was too unwell to be present. Councillor J. Avison proposed the toast of "The Association," and mentioned that he was the only link between the old Ashton Chemists' Association (formed forty years ago) and the present new venture. Mr. Sharp proposed the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society," and

Mr. Wild replied. "The Guests" was proposed by Mr. G. F. Wild, and responded to by Mr. Robertson. Songs were given during the evening by the Apollo Quartette, and recitations by Mr. Booth.

### Druggists' Annual Dinner.

The annual dinner of the employees of Messrs. John Ismay & Sons, wholesale druggists, Newcastle-on-Tyne, took place on March 23, in the Princess Restaurant, Bigg Market. The chair was taken by Mr. Kerse, manager, and the vice-chair by Mr. Gilderdale, F.C.S., assistant manager. Among those present were Mr. Reginald Ismay, Mr. Stanley Ismay, Mr. George Ismay, Mr. Skelton (Northern Counties Horse and Cattle Medicine Co.), and Mr. Chas. Watson (Messrs. Davidson & Sons, Ltd., Aberdeen and Newcastle). Mr. Skelton proposed the toast of "The Firm." The Chairman, replying, said he had been with the firm for thirty-seven years. A musical programme and sleight-of-hand performance filled up the intervals in the evening's entertainment.

### S.P.A.T.A.

The first annual banquet of the Stationers' Proprietary Articles Trade Association was held in the Grand Hall of the Hotel Cecil on March 24, with Mr. George Fraenkel, C.C. (Chairman of the Association), presiding. There was a large gathering, numbering several hundreds, of manufacturers and dealers in stationery goods and proprietaries well known in the drug-trade. After an excellent dinner, the Chairman, replying to the toast of "The Association," said the aim and object of the Association was to see that stationery should not be given away in order that certain traders might make a profit on liver-pills and other fancy articles. He pointed to the success that had been secured by combination in the tobacco and in the proprietary-medicine businesses, and said there was no reason why similar success should not be attained in the stationery-business. The Association has already become an accomplished fact, the membership being over 1,000. The trouble with co-operative societies was hinted at in the course of subsequent speeches. The toast of "The Chairman" was proposed in a eulogistic speech by Mr. D. Cameron, B.A. (Macniven & Cameron), who attributed the success of the movement and of the banquet in a great measure to the energy and enthusiasm of Mr. Fraenkel. This opinion was endorsed by subsequent speakers and by the cheers of the audience. Mr. Fraenkel said the Council was one of the most earnest and hard-working that could possibly be found in any trade. Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, who replied for "The Visitors," congratulated the Council and officers on the surprising success they had achieved in so short a time. The speeches were interspersed with excellent musical selections, and altogether the proceedings were characterised by an enthusiasm that augured well for the future of the Association.

### Kingston-in-Piccadilly.

The third annual dinner of the Thames Valley District Chemists' Association was held in the Balmoral Room, Trocadero Restaurant, on March 28, with the President, Mr. Frederick Harvey, in the chair. There was a large gathering, over one hundred sitting down to an excellent dinner, and the fact that two M.P.s were announced to be present gave an additional zest to the proceedings in view of the complicated state of present-day pharmaceutical legislation. To the right of the Chairman sat the President of the Pharmaceutical Society (Mr. R. A. Robinson), Mr. George Cave, K.C., M.P., Mr. Albert Higgs, J.P., Colonel A. C. Preston, V.D.; and on the Chairman's left were Dr. Rutherford, M.P., Dr. M. H. Taylor (Coroner for the Kingston Division of Surrey), Mr. John C. Umney, Mr. R. Feaver Clarke. At the spur tables were Messrs. J. Parrott, W. J. Ugrow Woolcock, and H. S. Durbin. Among others present were Messrs. C. J. Palmer, Rex Blanchford, C. T. Neathercoat, H. E. Clement, G. O. Parrott, H. F. Peake, G. L. Austin, H. O. Windemer, H. C. Wright, F. N. Layman, H. N. Bolton, sen., and H. N. Bolton, jun. (T. F. Bristowe & Co.), J. Pirie and H. T. Butler (Camwal, Ltd.), W. T. W. Idris and F. W. Ashton (Idris & Co., Ltd.), T. R. Williams (Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.), A. R. Arrowsmith (Apollinaris Co.),

C. Martin (S. Maw, Son & Sons), A. H. Solomon (Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.), W. S. Gill (W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd.), B. M. Winkel (Oowana, Ltd.), and many other representatives of wholesale houses. The loyal toasts having been duly honoured, by permission of the members of Parliament present the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society" was given first, Mr. W. J. Uglow Woolcock being the proposer.

In replying, Mr. Robinson said he was called away to the House of Commons by a note from Mr. Idris, who said he wished to consult him in reference to important developments regarding the

#### PHARMACY BILL.

He (the speaker) had, however, asked Mr. Idris whether he could not come to the meeting for a few minutes and tell them how things were going. He was glad to see two members of the House of Commons present, and to know that they were favourably disposed towards amendment of the Pharmacy Acts in the way in which pharmacists wished. With regard to the main topic which was in all their minds, he found it difficult to say much. He could scarcely deal adequately with the subject of the Government Pharmacy and Poisons Bill in view of the negotiations that were going on even at that moment. In the House of Commons they had a large number of promises from a majority of the members of the House to support an amendment of the Pharmacy Acts. The Pharmacy Bill had been introduced by men who were well aware of the importance of the subject, and the Society and pharmacists generally were indebted to Mr. Winfrey and to Mr. Idris and the backers of the Bill for the good work they were doing for pharmacy. In the Government Bill there were some clauses that were undoubtedly for the benefit of the public, and such clauses the Pharmaceutical Society must not oppose. The only reason they could go to Parliament expecting help would be if they could show that the greater safety of the public would be assured. It was their bounden duty, therefore, to make no opposition to such safeguards. The proper policy is to endeavour to get the Government Bill amended so that those clauses which are objectionable to chemists may be removed or modified. After referring to the deputation to the Lord President of the Privy Council, Mr. Robinson said he fancied their friends from Ireland, who had visited Lord Crewe also, were going to succeed in getting the clauses they objected to eliminated entirely. The Irish Councilors had a strong case, but it was quite a different thing when it came to getting rid of the clauses referring to Great Britain. However, the Government was quite willing to listen to the chemists' side of the question, and they had furnished the Privy Council with the amendments desired, especially insisting on the retention of titles to qualified chemists only. He (the President) was very strong on the title question in his interview with Lord Crewe, and he thought the Lord President could see the justice of the claim for reservation of the title to chemists. Probably the Pharmaceutical Council may have to give way on other points; compromise appears to be the order of the day. If the Council can meet the Government on certain points, and the Government will give way on others, he had good hope of success. A Government Bill had, of course, a much better chance of becoming law than a private measure. The claims of pharmacists are being strongly opposed by about a dozen members, but he believed it would be pointed out in the House that the majority of these were interested persons. That night they appeared to have reached a very important crisis in the negotiations, but he had not lost heart of an amicable arrangement.

#### THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

was given by Mr. A. Higgs, who predicted that Dr. Rutherford would be President of the Local Government Board and that Mr. Cave would be Lord Chancellor. Dr. Rutherford, who replied at length, expressed himself as in entire sympathy with the aims of pharmacists, as was shown by the pledges made in his election address to support the Pharmacy Bill, pledges which he would endeavour truly and loyally to adhere to. He repudiated any desire to reply for the House of Lords, with which body he had no sympathy, but proceeded to give an amusing account of his impressions of Parliament and the types of speakers to be found there. Mr. George Cave, who also replied, twitted

Dr. Rutherford on his partisan speech, and went on to say that he was glad to see, by the way he was bombarded at election times regarding the Pharmacy Bill, that chemists were so well organised. He presumed the Society was a chemists' trade-union, and it was a very useful thing. On the first occasion that the Bill was placed before him he expressed himself as prepared to support it. He thought it a good and wise Bill and one that would be in the interests of the public. As Chairman of Quarter Sessions, he had an instance recently of the legal construction of the word "person." A limited company had been summoned for an offence under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and was indicted as is usual in such cases. But as there was no actual defendant who could be put in the dock, there was no one to prosecute, and the case had to fall through. With regard to the question of "title," he thought it must be true that if companies are to be allowed to carry on business, and are allowed to put in newly qualified persons who have not the mature experience of older pharmacists, the level of qualification would tend not to go up, but down. He held out no hope, however, of the passing of the Pharmacy Bill this session, but he said that he would do everything he could when the subject came up to help pharmacists with the Bill, as he had some knowledge which might be useful of the drafting and introduction of Bills into Parliament.

#### FROM THE HOUSE.

While Mr. Cave was speaking, Mr. Idris came in from the House of Commons, and in response to a request from the Chairman, he made a few remarks, being greeted with much enthusiasm on rising. With regard to the Pharmacy Bills before the House, he said he was not much more sanguine than Mr. Cave of the passing of the Pharmacy Bill this session. They had hopes, however, of amendment of the Government Bill in a way that would be pleasing to chemists, and important negotiations were going on about which he desired to consult the President. "The Thames Valley Association" was given by Mr. R. Feaver Clarke, and the Chairman replied. An excellent musical programme was gone through during the evening, the artistes being Miss Gertrude Shrimpton, Mr. Charles Fox, and Mr. Fred Curtis.

### Trade Notes.

**NO-TAN TEA** is a line well suited for chemists and druggists to handle. Samples of it can be obtained on application to Messrs. P. J. Lloyd & Co., tea-blenders, Bristol.

**EASTER HOLIDAYS.**—We shall be glad to hear from wholesale firms who are to close from Thursday evening (April 12) to Tuesday Morning (April 17). Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, E.C., inform us that they are to do so.

**A NEW MILL.**—Messrs. S. W. Wilkinson & Co., Leicester, have introduced a new mixing and grinding mill which appears to meet the demand, now urgent, for an efficient apparatus for the manufacture of ointments in wholesale quantities. Manufacturers would do well to get particulars of it from the firm.

"**XAXA**" is the name which Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, E.C., give to acetyl-salicylic acid supplied by them in tabloid form. This chemical under another name has been much and successfully prescribed in gout and rheumatism. Each "XAXA" tabloid contains 5 grains of the acid, and we observe that the tabloids are stamped, in relief, "Tabloid brand." They are sent out in bottles of twenty-five and one hundred.

**THE THREE VALERIANATES** form a favourite prescription with medical men nowadays, especially for women who are disposed to be hysterical at the menopause. These valerianates (zinc, quinine, and iron) are now put up by Messrs. Oppenheimer, Sons & Co., Ltd., Queen Victoria Street, E.C., in palatinoid form, which permits of their ingestion without the unpleasant feelings which the valerianates generally produce when given in powder or uncoated pill.

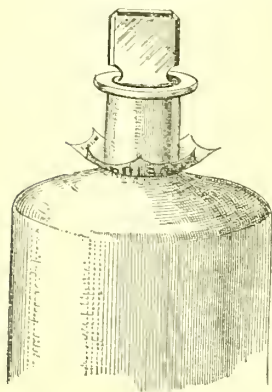
**P.A.T.A. AND CO-OPERATION.**—Since our last issue the following members of the Proprietors' Section of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association have agreed to adhere to the Association's resolution not to supply their goods to co-operative societies who give a re-



bate upon the P.A.T.A. minimum prices: the Anglo-American Drug Co., Ltd., the Bayer Co., Ltd., Messrs. C. I. Hood & Co., G. Lohse, F. Newbery (Reading), C. & A. Oldridge and Tunbridge & Wright, Virol, Ltd., and the J. B. Williams Co. There are only three important proprietary articles as to which no reply has yet been received.

"**TABLOID**" PASTILLES.—These are a new production from the laboratories of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill, E.C. They are combinations of approved bronchial and throat remedies with a glycerino-gelatinous basis, in the form of bi-convex pastilles, each bearing the word "Tabloid." The series so far numbers fifteen, and, without specifying them, we may say that they fairly represent the physician's requirements in winter ailments of the throat and bronchi. The pastilles are galenically elegant, prettily produced, and are packed in aluminium tinted tins of two sizes. Those submitted to us contain sixteen pastilles in the tin, a sheet of flexible gelatine covering the whole; but we observe a warning note that they are not for export or tropical climates.

N. B. POISON-GUARD.—It is some time since we figured in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* the poison-guard which, in its latest form, is given in the annexed sketch. The invention has now been perfected and placed on the market, the International Bottle Co., 19 St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C., being the wholesale dealers. We notice that the points of the guard are now bent upwards, and there is a little fastener at the join, which makes it more difficult to remove the guard when once it has been put on the neck of the bottle. The good points of the invention have been mentioned before in this journal, but we may emphasise the fact that the "N. B. Poison-guard" is cheap—it costs 4s. a gross.



THE NEENA BUST-PROTECTOR has been on sale for some time, and, many physicians and surgeons having observed



its suitability for wearing in cases where the breasts are under medical treatment, the manufacturers (the Neena Co., 88-90 Chancery Lane, W.C.) now bring it under the notice of chemists and druggists. The protectors are made of flesh-coloured celluloid, and are perforated in parts so as to provide ventilation. Many of the disorders of the breast are due to the excessive pressure of the corsets, and blows, as in playing hockey. Such injury is avoided by the use of the protectors, while they also preserve the shape of the figure. On the inside of the protectors is a shelf, or base, upon which the breast can rest in the treatment of any disease, such as eczema, thus rendering the application of a medicament quite easy and simple. The protectors can be washed as often as desired, and never lose shape, which, we understand, is that of the Venus de Medici. The protectors retail at 3s. 6d. per pair, and may be obtained direct from the company.

SADODIN is the name of a tasteless substitute for potassium iodide made by the Bayer Co., Ltd., 19 St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C. Chemically it is the calcium salt

( $C_{15}H_{31}O_2I_2$ ) Ca. of mono-iodo-behonic acid or iodo-sebacic acid obtained by the interaction of hydriodic and croic acids. It is a tasteless and odourless powder, containing 26 per cent. of iodine and 4.1 per cent. of calcium. When protected from daylight it keeps without alteration. It is insoluble in water, but on ingestion, in doses of 15 grains upwards, it has the same therapeutic action as potassium iodide, and its efficacy in syphilis, bronchial asthma, and asterio-sclerosis has been demonstrated by Professor von Mering. It is given in powders, a physician's sample of which, with full particulars, any of our subscribers can obtain on application to the Bayer Co.

## Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form J, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," March 14, 1906.)

"LETO"; for photographic chemicals. By Leto Photo. Materials Co. (1905), Ltd., 2 Rangoon Street, London, E.C. 279,440.

Two devices of oblong soap labels with the words "Pink Carbolie" and "Perfection" (disclaimed); for disinfectant, medicated, common, and perfumed soap. By J. Crofield & Sons, Ltd., Bank Quay, Warrington. 278,697, 278,701, 278,698, 278,702, 278,699, 278,703, 278,700, 278,704.

"VERMINE" ("Vermis" disclaimed); for veterinary medicines. By John L. Eills & Co., 13 Greetham Street, Liverpool. 279,200.

"BLUE-JAY" and device thereof; for corn and bunion plasters. By Bauer & Black, 283 25th Street, Chicago, U.S.A. 273,907.

"FEATHER'S THROATINE" ("Throat" disclaimed) and device of a feather; for medicated lozenges. By A. Feather, 11 King Street, Twickenham. 278,317.

Monogram device of letters "C. A. R." within an oval; for elixirs. By La Union Agrícola Sociedad Anonima, 13 Calle Ancha, Barcelona, Spain. 278,470.

"NEUROGEN" ("Neuro" disclaimed); for a chemical substance in Class 3 and for an invalids' and children's food. By R. Cowen, 15 Half Moon Street, London, W. 278,779, 278,780.

"FORESHOT" for a medicine. By H. Engholm, 77 Park Crescent, Clapham Park, London, S.W. 279,191.

"BORBORINE"; for patent medicines, including pills, pilules, and ovals. By T. M. Jones, Grosvenor Road, Whalley Range, Manchester. 279,244.

"MEGGLEO" and monogram "H. M. R." (disclaimed); for chemicals in Class 3. By J. A. Meggle, Wasserburg-am-Imn, Germany. 279,287.

"AMIDOPHEN" ("Amido" disclaimed); for a chemical substance in Class 3. By Willows, Francis, Butler & Thompson, Ltd., 40 Aldersgate Street, London, E.C. 279,395.

"ASTRA"; for dried milk and its products. By G. Kammermann & Co., Glockenthal, Thoune, Switzerland. 277,499.

"VIVAK"; for foodstuffs, excluding malt flour and extract. By A. H. Evans, 33 High East Street, Dorchester. 278,082.

"TRON" and tower devices; for foodstuffs. By De Vyners & Co., 114 Trongate, Glasgow. 278,644.

"MELBO"; for foodstuffs. By the Melbourne Extract Co., Ltd., 45 Thomas Street, Liverpool. 279,193.

Device of a lizard; for mineral and aerated waters. By the Lagos Stores, Ltd., 6 Stanley Street, Liverpool. 278,573.

"ERGONIS" in English and Greek characters, and also with device of a stream and ruined Greek temples; for mineral and aerated waters. By Jewsbury & Brown, Ardwick Green North, Manchester. 279,054, 279,055.

"MORSO"; for mineral and aerated waters. By A. H. Evans, 33 High East Street, Dorchester. 279,882.

"CITRONA" ("Citron" disclaimed); for mineral and aerated waters. By the London Essence Co., 103 George Street, Camberwell, London, S.E. 279,252.

"ANTOL" ("Anti" disclaimed); for a perfumed soap. By Parke, Davis & Co., 111 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 279,077.

"MIRTH"; for perfumery. By Lever Bros., Ltd., Port Sunlight. 279,117.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," March 21, 1906.)

- "FILLALINE"; for chemicals in Class 1. By J. C. & J. Field, Ltd., Upper Marsh, Lambeth, S.E. 279,697.
- Device of two grotesque sea serpents on either side of a barrel; for copper sulphate in Class 2. By T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Widnes. 278,791.
- "BACTOX"; for chemicals in Classes 2 and 3, for soap, detergents, and laundry preparations, and for perfumery. By the Sanitas Co., Ltd., Locksley Street, Limehouse, London, E. 279,527, 279,530.
- "INA" and device of a watering can; for veterinary medicines. By J. L. Eills & Co., 13 Greetham Street, Liverpool. 279,821.
- Device of a horned animal head within two triangles; for a gout medicine. By A. H. Gower, Willesden Paper Works, Willesden Junction, London, N.W. 272,971.
- "PERALIA"; for chemicals in Class 3. By T. E. W. T. Henderson, 73 Camden Street, North Shields. 274,865.
- "RHEUMA" (disclaimed) and device of two lions erect beside a tin; for a liniment. By H. H. Kemp, 5 Cathcart Hill, Holloway, London, N. 275,360.
- "LANOGEN" ("Lano" disclaimed); for chemicals in Class 3. By the Norddeutsche Wollkammerei & Kammgarnspinnerei, 29 Domshof, Bremen. 278,329.
- "CUTOCREM"; for a medicated lotion. By H. W. K. Pears, Goldstone Chemical Works, Hove. 278,156.
- "QUINPHOS"; for chemicals in Class 3. By Thompson & Capper, 51 Piccadilly, Manchester. 278,502.
- "ENICOLS" and "ZINOFORM"; for chemicals in Class 3, excluding medicated soap. By Squire & Sons, 413 Oxford Street, London, W. 278,526, 278,939.
- "AURORO"; for pills and liniments. By the Alexander Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 11 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 279,177.
- "KEPHALDOL"; for chemicals in Class 3. By F. Stohr, Schiffamtsgasse 13, Vienna. 279,178.
- "KELSPRIN"; for an ointment. By W. A. Richards, 93 Crewe Street, Derby. 279,305.
- "EERBYLO"; for medicinal preparations. By R. B. Smith, 70 Walter Road, Swansea. 279,402.

## Birth.

MARSHALL.—At Worcester, on March 25, the wife of Albert E. Marshall, chemist and druggist, of a son.

## Marriage.

THOMAS—MERCER.—At St. John's Church, Buckhurst Hill, on March 14, William Wilkins, younger son of the late Charles Thomas, of Buckhurst Hill, and 3 Great St. Helen's, E.C., to Beatrice Annie, fifth daughter of the late F. M. Mercer, of Ibrox, Buckhurst Hill, and Townson & Mercer, Camomile Street, E.C.

## Deaths.

BACHELOR.—Mr. G. Beetham Batchelor, chairman of Spratt's Patent, Limited, suddenly expired at a meeting at the National Schools at Esher, on Tuesday, March 27. He was seventy years of age.

BEALE.—On March 28, Lionel S. Beale, M.B., F.R.S., F.R.C.P., Emeritus Professor of Medicine in King's College, London, Consulting Physician to King's College Hospital, aged seventy-eight years. Professor Beale's name was well known to all workers with the microscope. Shortly after he had qualified in 1851 as M.B.Lond. he started a private chemical and microscopical laboratory in London, and in 1853 was appointed to the King's College professorship of physiology and morbid and general anatomy. He was then only twenty-five, and for forty-three years he was associated with the medical school of the College as a professor, latterly of medicine. His book, "How to Work with the Microscope," was for two generations a favourite. As a practitioner he devoted special attention to urinary and kidney diseases, but his interests were much wider, and his books proved his catholicity of thought, delightful

expression, sound judgment, and remarkable teaching capabilities.

CLARKE.—On March 18, at Snettisham, Norfolk, Mrs. Clarke, widow of the late Robert John Clarke, chemist, aged seventy-eight years.

COE.—At Snettisham, on March 18, Mr. Henry Coe, chemist and druggist, formerly of East Rudham. Mr. Coe was a paralytic for over forty years, but, assisted by his wife, attended to business until but a few years ago. His suffering was borne with remarkable fortitude and cheerfulness.

FAST.—At Walsall, of apoplexy, on March 19, Mr. John Percival Fast, chemist and druggist, aged thirty-eight.

GILBERT.—At West Kirby, on March 18, Elizabeth, widow of Mr. Samuel Gilbert, chemist and druggist, Sandbach, aged eighty.

JAMES.—At Greenwich, on March 17, Mr. Henry James, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-eight.

## Society of Chemical Industry.

AN extraordinary general meeting of this Society was held at the House of the Society of Arts on Tuesday afternoon, March 27, for the purpose of considering a proposal that the Society should be incorporated by Royal Charter. Dr. Edward Divers (President) was in the chair, and was supported by Sir Boverton Redwood, Mr. N. H. Martin, Dr. F. B. Power, Mr. Grant Hooper, Mr. David Howard, Mr. A. Gordon Salamon, Mr. Samuel Hall (Treasurer), Mr. T. Tyrer, Mr. Charles Wightman, Mr. W. F. Reid, Mr. Oscar Guttmann, and other members of the Council. Less than a dozen ordinary members were present, including Mr. R. J. Friswell, Mr. John Spiller, Mr. Thomas D. Morson, Mr. A. C. Young, Mr. Julian Baker, and Mr. T. R. Burton. Mr. Markby, the Society's solicitor, was in attendance.

The notice convening the meeting was read by the Secretary (Mr. Cresswell), and the President remarked that the sparse attendance might be looked upon as not unfavourable to the movement. He then called upon Sir Boverton Redwood, who has acted during the past three years as Chairman of the Charter Committee, to move the resolution, which was as follows:

That it is desirable that the Society of Chemical Industry as now existing should be incorporated under and subject to the grant of a Royal Charter, and that the Council be and hereby is authorised to take all necessary steps to procure the grant of a Royal Charter of Incorporation.

Sir Boverton explained that the committee had had the valued help of honorary counsel (Mr. C. C. Hutchinson) and legal advice from Mr. Markby. He indicated the advantages which would accrue to the Society through a charter—chiefly that it would be on a higher plane, and its position would be that of other learned societies. He stated that the movement had the support of American members, an additional list of whom, received by Dr. Power, he read. They were legally advised that a charter would not affect the rights of oversea members. Mr. Gordon Salamon seconded the motion, saying that the movement would help to make the Society the most powerful of its kind, as representative of the English-speaking race.

The President as an individual having supported the motion, Mr. Friswell warned the meeting that a Charter means limitation of a society's powers. He illustrated this from experience of the Chemical Society, and expressed the fear that the Society of Chemical Industry would become stereotyped by a Charter, which also might tend to prevent its expansion.

Mr. Tyrer confessed that at first he thought so too, but the broad terms of the Charter convinced him of his error.

After some remarks from Mr. Baker, Mr. Hooper, Mr. Howard (who took a different view from Mr. Friswell of the Chemical Society's Charter), and Mr. MacEwan, Sir Boverton Redwood and the President hoped that Mr. Friswell's criticism would not prevent him voting for the motion. Dr. Power then assured the meeting of the unqualified support of the proposal by members in the United States. On a show of hands being taken, it was found that all present voted for the motion, which was accordingly carried; and thanks to the Chairman and Sir Boverton Redwood concluded the proceedings.



## Trade Report.

**NOTICE TO BUYERS.**—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., March 29.

THE end of the month and the quarter prevents any improvement in business at the moment, but there is a steady undercurrent of trade. Among chemicals, citric acid is again dearer and the market has been excited, tartaric acid is steady, and cream of tartar easy. Oxalic acid still tends upwards in second-hands, and copper sulphate is firmer. Antimony continues to advance. English bromides are nominally dearer, and American, for shipment, is cabled at a slight advance. Camphor is very firm. Citrates and antimonial preparations are dearer. Quinine is flat and quite neglected. Other features include an advance in menthol and Japanese peppermint oil. Codeine and salts have been reduced. Cod-liver oil has still a downward tendency, owing to another week of remarkably good fishing. Grey sarsaparilla is very scarce. All kinds of ginger are dearer and in better demand; spot shellac is a shade firmer; turpentine has been steady. The following table shows the principal alterations of the week, including those recorded at to-day's drug-auctions:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Aloes, Curaçao Antimony Bromides (Eng.) Citrates Citric acid Ginger (Jam., Cochin, Cali- cut, Jap.) Peppermint oil	Cascara sagrada Copper sul- phate Honey Menthol Orange peel Oxalic acid Shellac	Annatto-seed Calumba Coca-leaves Ipecac. (Rio) Pimento Senna (Alex.)	Cod-liver oil Codeine and salts Isinglass

### Cablegrams.

HAMBURG, March 29:—Citric acid is advancing and is now quoted at 300m. per 100 kilos. Refined camphor is firm, and menthol now stands at 18½m. per kilo.

NEW YORK March 29:—The drug-market is active. Druggists' opium is dull of sale and has dropped 3c. on last week's price to \$2.77 per lb. for case lots. Refined camphor at \$1.00 per lb., gamboge at \$1.05 per lb. for Siam pipe, Rio ipecacuanha at \$1.75 per lb., and peppermint oil in tins at \$2.60 per lb. are all strongly held. There is a light demand for Ceylon citronella oil at 39c. per lb. Ergot is dull at 30c. per lb. for Russian, and menthol is steady at the previous quotation of \$2.40 per lb.

### Java Quinine-auction.

At the auction of Java quinine on March 27, 3,324 kilos. Ed. II. were offered, of which 1,338 kilos. sold at an average price of fl. 12.90 per kilo, (about equal 4.20 cents Amsterdam unit), against fl. 13½ per kilo, (about equal 4½ cents Amsterdam unit) at the previous auction. The next auction to be held at Batavia will take place on May 9.

### Heavy Chemicals.

There is little of change or of special importance to be reported as regards the heavy-chemical market. The recently indicated features continue with, on the whole, a fair all-round demand, and prices are steadily maintained.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, with good inquiries in the market for forward delivery, continues steady: Beekton, March-April, 12l. 12s. 6d.; Beekton terms, 12l. 7s. 6d.; London, 12l. 7s. 6d.; Leith, 12l. 8s. 9d. to 12l. 10s.; Hull, 12l. 5s. to 12l. 6s. 3d.

BICHROMATES OF POTASH AND SODA, although at present nominally unchanged, are likely to advance, owing to good demand and scarcity. Bichromate of potash, English and Scotch deliveries, 3d. per lb., less 2½ per cent. Glasgow; export 2¾d. per lb. net, f.o.b. Glasgow. Bichromate of soda, English and Scotch deliveries, 2¼d. per lb., less 2½ per cent. Glasgow; export 2d. per lb. net, f.o.b. Glasgow.

BARIUM-PRODUCTS.—Prices all round are well maintained, with continued steady request. Chloride of barium, ordinary refined crystals, 6l. 15s. to 7l. 5s. per ton in large casks, and 6l. 10s. to 7l. in bags. Blanc Fixe, pure precipitated sulphate of barium, in paste form, 6l. 10s. to 7l. per ton in 7 to 8 cwt. casks. The pure Blanc Fixe, dried and in powder form, 8l. 15s. to 9l. 15s. per ton in 6 to 7 cwt. casks. Mineral sulphate of barytes, ground, 40s. to 100s. per ton, in accordance with quality, quantity, and package. Sulphide of barium, crude calcined, 70 to 75 per cent., 4l. 5s. to 4l. 15s. per ton in 7 to 8 cwt. casks. Hydrate of barium in increased request and somewhat scarce at 13l. to 14l. per ton for crystals in 6 to 7 cwt. casks, and 13l. 10s. to 15l. for fused concentrated in drums. The latter quality in crushed state and in special drums, 30s. per ton extra. Nitrate of barium continues on the firm side: crystals, 18l. to 18l. 5s. per ton, and powdered 18l. 5s. to 18l. 10s.

### The Nitrate Combination.

A Reuter's telegram from Santiago, dated March 27, states that the refusal of fifty-six foreign owners of nitrate deposits to continue in the combination after all the Chilean owners had agreed to do so has caused great excitement both among the general public and in Government circles. It is declared that the breaking-up of the combination will produce a serious disturbance of the economic situation, and lead to a fatal struggle between Chilean and foreign capital. In the event of the failure of the final attempt to secure a renewal of the combination, which is to be made on March 29, some of the members of Congress propose to ask for an extraordinary session for the adoption of legislation making an agreement in the nitrate-trade obligatory.

### German Spirit Inquiry.

The report of the Government inquiry into the working of the German Spirit Ring, which took place on February 8, 9, and 10, has now been published in the "Reichsanzeiger." Dr. van der Borcht, of the Imperial Statistical Office, presided. In addition to representatives of the Government, 108 experts took part in the inquiry, and voluminous evidence was tendered. A paper from the Spirit Centrale, in which its objects and working were set forth, was read, and consumers also furnished their opinions in writing. A business manager of the "Centrale" admitted that the trade of the merchants had suffered, and that some no longer belonged to the syndicate; those, however, were engaged chiefly in Bourse business. In 1903-04 (the latest data) 66,031 distilleries were working in the German Empire, 5,903 of which belonged to the Centrale, the remainder being outside. An animated discussion took place as to the *raison d'être* of the ring, it being elicited that it was the outcome of keen competition among the spirit refiners and the danger of over-production of crude spirit. On the third day representatives of various industrial branches, as well as merchants, spoke. Complaints, and nothing but complaints, were heard. It was asserted that the export trade was maintained and encouraged at the expense of the home trade, and many instances were given—e.g., by the manager of Ferd. Mühlens, Cologne, who gave a striking example of how German perfumes are crowded out abroad because other countries paid less for their spirit. In 1900 his firm was obliged to raise the price of Eau de Cologne for delivery to Bombay from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 7d., in consequence of the high price of spirit. On the basis of this price, a customer of many years' standing had at that time bought 18,000 dozen bottles of Eau de Cologne yearly. Of the 90,000 dozen bottles delivered in the meantime nearly half remained in the Customs' house because Bombay merchants could not compete with foreign competition. A London house which manufactures perfumery received spirit at 17m. per hectol. lower than his firm, viz., 22m. against 39m. In the name of the Union of German Perfumery Manufacturers, Mr. Lohse, of Berlin, explained that in the interests of the German trade a remedy must be found for (1) the disproportionately high prices, (2) the unwarranted fluctuations in price, (3) the irregularity in the quality of the goods delivered, and (4) the advantages which foreign trade has. The representatives of the chemical industry were more reticent in their judgment of the syndicate. Some of them even expressed their satisfaction at the position the "ring" had created. Altogether a fairly sharp judgment has been pronounced on the Spirit ring by the inquiry.

ACID, CITRIC.—The market has passed through a period of excitement this week, and a further advance has taken place, to-day's prices for crystals of English make closing at

from 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 6d. per lb., and 1s. 5d. for foreign in limited quantities. During the week an exceptionally large business has been done, it being estimated that buyers for American account alone have purchased 25 tons. The excitement is, of course, due to the scarcity of raw material, which has advanced to 23l. per pipe for concentrated juice, and, as the principal consuming season is drawing near, the opinion is expressed that the price of citric acid will eventually go to 1s. 9d., as the stocks everywhere are very light. The fact that the United States has had to buy on the London market is unmistakable evidence that it pays American makers to import citric acid instead of manufacturing, at the present high price of juice, even although they pay an import-duty of 7c. (3d.) per lb.

ACID, OXALIC, is still tending firmer at from 3d. to 3½d. per lb. net.

ACID, TARTARIC, is unaltered, foreign crystals or powder offering at from 10½d. to 10¾d., and English at 11½d.

ACONITE-ROOT.—German *napellus* is offered at 38s.

ALKANET-ROOT.—There is a scarcity of good quality on the spot, and the quotation is uncertain, while samples of root for shipment do not show desirable quality.

ANTIMONY is again dearer. Japanese *crude* on the spot is now quoted 52l. 10s. per ton—an advance of 50s.; near at hand is quoted 50l., and August-September shipment 44l. 10s., c.i.f. English *regulus* has advanced to 77l. to 78l.

ARGOL.—Small sales of good grey Cape have been made privately at 50s. per cwt.

ARSENIC.—English white powdered on the spot is firm at 27l. per ton. About 125 packages have arrived from Australia, the high prices now prevailing being an incentive to ship.

BELLADONNA-ROOT.—Good quality is firmly held at 42s. on the spot.

BROMIDES.—The English makers have nominally advanced their price to 1s. for potassium, 1s. 6d. for ammonium, and 1s. 3d. for sodium. Cables from the United States quote rather firmer prices—viz. 9½d. to 9½d. net, c.i.f., in limited quantities, according to offer, for not guaranteed B.P. American on the spot is quoted 9d., and several ton lots have changed hands at this price, but subsequently 9½d. was paid. A fair quantity of American has been placed, and the market is very firm.

CHAMOMILES continue in a strong position. Fair new white Belgian are selling at 100s. and new brown at from 85s. to 90s., old being offered at from 80s. to 90s. spot.

CHIRETTA.—This herb is scarce on the spot, with sellers at 4d. per lb.

CINCHONA.—At auction on Tuesday the small supply of 466 packages was offered, of which the greater proportion sold at full prices, the average unit being 7½d., against 7½d. obtainable at the Amsterdam sale last week. At the drug-auctions 81 serons of Loxa bark were offered, of which the bulk sold at 7½d. to 7¾d. for good bright broken quill. Four cases of Java druggists' quill were bought in at 10d.

The following table shows the quantity of bark offered and sold at the London auction:

	Packages Offered	Packages Sold
East Indian cinchona ...	168 of which	106
Java cinchona ...	136 "	136
Ceylon cinchona ...	111 "	54
South American cinchona ...	51 "	—
	466	296

The following table shows the approximate quantities of bark purchased by the principal buyers:—

	Lb.
The Brunswick factory ...	23,894
The Imperial factory ...	16,933
The Frankfurt and Stuttgart factories ...	10,940
Messrs. Howards & Sons, Ltd. ...	9,466
The Mannheim factory ...	1,260
The American and Italian factories ...	—
Druggists, etc. ...	11,210
Total quantity sold ...	73,703
Bought in or withdrawn ...	31,899
Total quantity offered ...	105,602

The following prices were obtained: JAVA.—Ledgeriana

stem chips 5½d. to 8½d. per lb., branch 4½d. to 5½d., and root 6d. to 6½d. Hybrid, branch 3½d. to 3½d., stem chips 4½d., and root 3½d. per lb. CEYLON.—Ledgeriana original stem chips and branch 3½d., renewed stem chips 3½d.; Succirubra root 1½d. EAST INDIAN.—Officialis, original stem chips, 3½d., renewed 3½d., and root 3½d. Druggists' quills 4d. to 4½d. Succirubra, original stem chips and shavings 2½d. to 3d., branch 1½d., and root 3½d. South American bought in, including soft Colombian at 3½d. per lb.

The exports from British India during the nine months ending December amounted to 686,581 lb., against 814,344 lb. in 1904 and 844,259 lb. in 1903.

COCAINE.—The syndicate in Lima appears to have the output of crude cocaine well in hand, and the market is very firm at 320m. per kilo. in Hamburg.

CODEINE.—The makers have reduced their prices by 7d. per oz., and now quote pure crystals in small lots at 8s. 4d., pure precipitated 8s. 4d., hydrochloride 7s. 4d., sulphate 7s. 4d., and phosphate 6s. 6d. per oz. net; contracts of 100 oz. for delivery over six months are quoted 3d. per oz. less.

GALLS.—Small sales of Persian blue have been made at 100s. in store in Liverpool, and on the spot 100s. to 105s. is quoted; greens have been sold at 97s. 6d.

GAMBIER.—Small spot sales of *cubes* have been made at 30s. per cwt.

GLYCERIN.—Rather more demand is reported for the manufacturing qualities. Double-distilled, s.g. 1.260 in tins and cases, is quoted 50s. to 51s. per cwt., and 4s. less in drums.

MENTHOL.—After the close of our last report 8s. was paid for Kobayashi, and this week a further advance has taken place, a fair spot business having been done at 8s. 3d. to 8s. 4½d., and in outside brands at 8s.; for arrival 7s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f., has been paid for Suzuki for April-May shipment. Eight cases of an outside brand were held for 8s. 3d. per lb. in auction.

OIL, CAMPHOR, is exceedingly firm and scarce on the spot, holders asking 85s. per cwt. for white essential in limited quantities.

OIL, CASTOR.—Hull make of first pressing is quoted 27l. 5s. per ton for prompt to September, and second pressing 25l. 5s. for April to September, delivered free ex wharf, London.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—There is little business doing this week, most wholesalers and dealers having covered their requirements for the moment. Quotations from Norway are again slightly lower, at from 58s. to 62s. per barrel, c.i.f., as to brand.

Our Bergen correspondent writes on March 26 that last week's fishing was favoured by the finest weather, and the result was also very good, the catch amounting to about seven million cod, with 5,000 barrels of oil. Also this catch was mostly due to the West of Lofoten, but the more southern fishing places also had their share; in the East of Lofoten there is no fishing worth mentioning. Taking into consideration the lateness of the season, the cod is still in good condition, with a weight of 220 to 245 kilos. per 100 fish at Lofoten, and 500 to 600 fish to fill 1 hectolitre of liver. The roe, however, is now quite loose, and on the spawning point, from which it may be inferred that the cod is almost ready for going back to the ocean. However, during the last two years we have had a good catch during April, and this year, also, people entertain the hope that the fish will linger during the course of next month. The total catch for the whole country up to date is 26,400,000 cod, with a yield of 21,932 barrels of oil and 6,170 barrels of livers set aside for other kinds of oil, as against 17,000,000 cod, with 12,210 barrels of oil in 1905, and 15,000,000 cod with 5,400 barrels of oil in 1904. It ought to be kept in mind that last year's cod gave an extraordinarily fine and large liver throughout the whole season, both at Lofoten as well as Finmarken, but this cannot be expected this year. Already the liver, although good, is far from being so rich as at the same time last year. It must be remembered, also, that the actual price is far below that of last year. The market is quite unchanged; the producers of raw oil continue to hold back, claiming for higher prices, but refiners are determined not to raise their limits, and finest non-freezing oil is still quoted at 59s. per barrel, f.o.b. The exports from Bergen up to date amount to 3,255 barrels, against 1,313 barrels at the same date last year.

OIL, LEMONGRASS.—Cochin is firm at from 8½d. to 8½d. per oz. spot, and for arrival 7½d., c.i.f., is quoted.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—Japanese dementholised oil is firmer, business having been done at 4s. 4½d. to 4s. 6d. on the spot



for Kobayashi, and further sales of this brand have been made at 4s. 3d., c.i.f., for near at hand.

**OIL, ROSE.**—East Indian palmarosa is somewhat scarce on the spot, holders asking 4d. per oz. for pure.

**OPIMUM.**—The improved demand noted last week has been maintained, some sixty to seventy cases having changed hands, comprising Smyrna druggists at from 8s. to 8s. 6d. per lb. as to quality, and for common Soft Shipping from 9s. 6d. to 10s. has been paid, good selling at 12s. 6d. to 13s. Persian is in fair supply, but prices are unaltered at from 18s. to 18s. 6d.

**SMYRNA, March 17.**—The sales from February 24 to March 17 amount to 78 cases of various qualities at unaltered prices; 24 cases of the above were for speculation. There are several orders for fine qualities of Yerli on the market; but as these descriptions are daily becoming scarcer, holders are asking higher prices, and the market closes firm, especially for choice qualities. The arrivals in Smyrna to date amount to 1,464 cases, against 4,370 cases at the same time last year.

**SMYRNA, March 23.**—The sales this week amount to 29 cases, as follows, comprising eleven cases low testing qualities for America, six ditto (destination unknown), nine cases fine to rich druggists' for the Continent, and three cases rich Yerli for England. The market is weak for low testing qualities, but firm for rich grades, the stock of which is almost exhausted. The weather continues favourable on the whole. The arrivals in Smyrna to date amount to 1,470 cases, against 4,404 cases at the same period last year.

**OTTO OF ROSE.**—There is a steady trade doing at the full new-crop prices, which naturally tends to reduce existing stocks.

**QUININE.**—Quite neglected but nominally unchanged, with sellers of German sulphate in bulk from second hands at 8½d. to 8¾d. per oz., and for new B. & S. 8½d. is quoted.

The exports of "quinine, quinine preparations, etc.," from Germany during the twelve months ending December were as follows:

	1903	1904	1905
Kilos. ....	197,000	159,000	140,000
Marks ....	7,092,000	5,724,000	4,212,000

**SARSAPARILLA.**—Grey Jamaica continues excessively scarce, and several secondhand holders report small sales at 2s. 3d. No Lima-Jamaica appears to be had, and there are no advices of any on the way. In auction a bale of native red Jamaica, all that offered, brought 1s. per lb. Privately, yellow to good red native is quoted 1s. to 1s. 6d.

**SHELLAC.**—A fair amount of spot business has been done on the basis of 189s. to 190s. for fair TN Orange, being firmer, the sales including matted TN at 187s. 6d., and good 192s. 6d. Good and fine orange marks are slow of sale at 205s. to 212s. 6d. A. C. Garnet is quoted 180s., and for arrival 180s., c.i.f.; small sales of blocky G. A. L. Garnet have been made at 167s. At the close of last week 400 cases TN sold at 190s. for May, and 187s. 6d. to 190s. for August, and this week the small sales include August at 192s., but on Wednesday a nominal decline of 4s. took place, August offering at 189s., without finding buyers.

**SPICES.**—At auction Jamaica Ginger sold at steady prices, 166 barrels being offered, of which 100 sold at 67s. 6d. for small washed, 65s. for dull washed, and 60s. to 64s. 6d. for small to good common. Good washed Cochin sold at 32s., and bold brown Calicut was bought in at 38s.; medium and bold cut Cochin was bought in at 75s., and small and medium native cut at 54s. Privately a good business has been done, including washed Cochin at 32s. to 33s., and common rough at 29s. 6d. to 30s.; fair to good Calicut rough 33s. to 36s., and in Jamaica ginger good common has changed hands at 65s. Over twenty tons Japanese for March-May shipment has been sold at 22s. 9d. to 23s. 6d., c.i.f. and buyers; spot is 26s.; and in Liverpool new crop Sierra Leone has changed hands at 25s. 6d. in transit. Pepper at auction sold at 5½d. for fair Ceylon, and 5¼d. for good. No Singapore was offered; privately fair has been sold at 5½d. spot, and March-May shipment at 5¼d. to 5½d.; at auction 122 bags dull white Singapore was bought in at 7¼d. Privately fair Singapore is quoted 7½d., and fair Penang 6½d.; sellers of April-May quote 7¼d., c.i.f. Pimento at auction was ½d. per lb. lower, 51 bags selling at 2½d. for fair; ordinary dark Zanzibar Chillies were bought in at from 32s. to 35s., and a few bags good Nyasaland sold at 39s., fair at 29s. 6d., and ordinary at 28s.; 9 bags Nyasaland *Capsicums* sold at 56s.

for fine pale cherries. *Nutmegs* were steady, and *Mace* quiet, the offerings being unimportant; of *Claves* 15 cases Penang were bought in at 1s. 1d. for good and 1s. for fair. Privately the market has been quiet. Zanzibar on the spot have been sold at 6½d. for fair, and for delivery the quotation was nominal for several days at 6½d. for March-May, but on Tuesday several hundred bales changed hands at 6½d. for March-May, and 6d. for June-August, there being buyers on Wednesday at 6½d. for March-May.

**SULPHUR** is firm at from 6l. 5s. to 6l. 7s. 6d. per ton for flowers, and 6l. to 6l. 2s. 6d. for roll on the spot.

### London Drug-auctions.

The next auctions will take place on April 26, when new and old goods will be offered.

At to-day's auctions the offerings were light, being confined to new goods, of which an uninteresting display was made. Curaçao aloes, being scarce, realised higher prices. Annatto-seed was neglected and tended easier, owing to the large supply. Buchu is steady. Sumatra benzoin is full up. Cardamoms evinced no change, but were very firm, seed being dearer. Cascara sagrada was a trifle firmer. Ceylon coca-leaves again tended downwards. Camphor is very firm. Calumba dropped slightly. For dragon's-blood and Jamaica honey full prices were paid, and for Rio ipecacuanha rates were a shade weaker. Orange-peel is tending firmer. Rhubarb sold steadily, and there was an easier feeling in Tinnevely and Alexandria senna. The offerings of beeswax were uninteresting, and no material alteration occurred. The table following shows the amount of goods offered and sold:

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Albumen, egg .....	5	0	Gum arabic .....	21	21
Aloes—			Ipecacuanha—		
Curaçao (bags) .....	1	0	Rio (Matto Grosso) .....	15	10
" (boxes) .....	39	39	Job's tears .....	1	1
" (gourds) .....	147	0	Mastic .....	6	0
Ambergris .....	6	0	Menthol .....	8	0
Aniseed (Russ.) .....	25	25	Musk-trimmings .....		
Annatto-seed .....	39	5	(oz.) .....	120	120
Arcea .....	16	0	Myrrh .....	55	0
Balsam—			Nux vomica .....	44	44
Peru .....	5	0	Oil—		
Tolu .....	5	0	cinnamon-leaf .....	11	*11
Benzoin—			clove .....	2	0
Palembang .....	26	16	eucalyptus .....	56	0
Sumatra .....	102	12	nutmeg .....	2	0
Buchu .....	13	3	orange (W.I.) .....	13	1
Calumba .....	41	16	patchouli .....	10	0
Camphor—			Opibanium .....	5	0
China cr. ....	44	0	Opium .....	1	1
Flowers .....	10	*10	Orange-peel .....	37	12
Jap. ref. ....	28	0	Orris .....	55	19
Cannabis indica ..	27	0	Patchouli .....	98	0
Cardamoms .....	305	280	Quillaia .....	25	0
shells .....	18	18	Rhatany .....	20	20
Cascara sagrada ..	104	61	Rhubarb—		
Castorum .....	2	0	China .....	37	19
Cinchona .....	85	55	Sarsaparilla (native) ..	1	1
Coca-leaves .....	54	34	Senna		
Cochineal .....	11	0	Alex. (and pods) ..	32	23
Colocynth .....	21	0	Tinnevely .....	86	86
Cubets .....	76	76	Squill .....	9	0
Cuttle-bone .....	28	8	Tonka beans .....	15	15
Divi-divi .....	15	15	Turmeric .....	50	0
Dragon's-blood ..	6	6	Wax (bees')—		
Ergot .....	7	7	Australian .....	5	0
Euphorbium .....	8	*8	Caranba .....	19	0
Galls .....	2	0	East Indian .....	17	2
Guaiacum .....	6	4	Jamaica .....	1	1
Honey—			Mombasa .....	10	*5
Californian .....	90	40	Zanzibar .....	35	0
Jamaica .....	26	26	Zedoary-root .....	199	0

\* Sold privately.

**ALOE.**—No Cape offered, and privately they are scarce. Curaçao was dearer at auction. Nine boxes sold at 25s. 6d. for fair bright Capey, and 30s. for part liver, and for another lot of 30 boxes consisting of medium dullish liver, from 45s. to 47s. 6d. was paid, fair sold at 51s. and part dark at 32s. per cwt.; 147 gourds, mostly common dull and partly stoney, were bought in at 40s. nominally.

**AMBERGRIS.**—Bids are to be submitted for several parcels, including fair grey of weak flavour and slightly fossilised at 55s., and good grey of musty flavour at 65s. per oz.

**ANISEED.**—Thirty bags fair Russian sold without reserve

at from 24s. 6d. to 25s. per cwt. In Liverpool a sale of five tons is reported at 26l. 5s. per ton, ex quay.

**ANNATTO SEED.**—Easier. A good supply of Jamaica offered, but only a small lot sold at 4d. per lb. for fair; good bright Madras was limited at 5d.

**BALSAM TOLU.**—Fair hard, in large tins, was offered and a bid of 9d. is to be made for it.

**BENZON.**—Sumatra sold at full-up prices, 8l. 15s. being paid for good almondy well-packed seconds, at which figure more is available. From 6l. 12s. 6d. to 6l. 15s. 6d. was paid for fair seconds slightly false-packed. For 10 cases of middling Palembang seconds 37s. 6d., subject, was paid, being about steady, and six cases of common barky Palembang sold at 19s. 6d. per cwt., without reserve.

**BUCHU.**—Small sales of fair round green leaves were made at 7½d.; and for ovals from 4½d. to 5d. was paid.

**CALUMBA.**—Easier. A parcel of ordinary lean brown, small to bold natural sorts sold cheaply at 13s. 6d. per cwt., and for good yellowish sorts the buying-in price was 30s.

**CAMPHOR** remains firm. Further spot sales have been made at 4s. for ¼ oz. Japanese tablets, and for August-October shipment 2½-lb. slabs have changed hands at 3s. 6½d., c.i.f. terms. Small parcels of crude Amoy have been sold at 350s. per cwt., c.i.f., but a much higher figure is now asked—viz. 380s., c.i.f. At auction 44 cases of Chinese crude were offered and bought in at 400s.; 10 cases of Japanese flowers had been sold privately, and for 28 cases Japanese tablets of 1 oz., ½ oz., and ¼ oz., 4s. was wanted. 3s. 9d. is asked privately for Japanese flowers.

The exports of crude and refined camphor from Japan during the twelve months ending December were as follows:

	1903	1904	1905
Kin. ...	3,985,364	3,140,800	2,284,794
Yen ...	5,538,000	3,168,000	2,566,000
[Kin=1.3 lb. avoird. and yen=2s. 0½d.]			

**CANNABIS INDICA.**—In auction 3s. 9d. was wanted for siftings and 4s. for tops. Arrivals of the declared value of 1,141l. have taken place this week.

**CARDAMOMS** were again in good demand at very firm prices; seeds, however, were 1d. dearer. The following prices were paid: Ceylon-Mysore extra bold pale smooth, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.; bold long pale, 1s. 10d. to 2s.; medium long pale, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d.; bold dullish, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; small and medium pale, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.; small palish to pale, 11d. to 1s. 1d.; brown and split and pickings, 9½d. to 10½d.; bold pale splits, 11d. to 1s. 2d.; medium and small split, 10d.; seed, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. Ceylon-Malabar, fair brown, 11d. Eighteen bags of *shells* sold at from 4¾d. to 5d.

**CASCARA SAGRADA.**—Firm. The bulk of a parcel of 104 bags of 1903 crop sold at 28s. 6d. per cwt., gross for net, no discount, for fair, mostly thin quill. The broker stated that the c.i.f. price was 29s., c.i.f., for 1905 crop.

**COCA-LEAVES** still tend easier. Good green Ceylon sold to-day at from 10½d. to 11½d., small broken greenish and brown at from 6d. to 8d., and nine cases of common yellowish broken at 5d. per lb., subject. Privately Truxillo leaves are quoted 10d. per lb. net.

**CUBEBS.**—An old parcel, partly perished and of doubtful quality, was offered by order of the executors of the late Mr. Heidemans, and was disposed of at from 19s. to 20s. per cwt. with all faults.

**CUTTLE-BONE.**—Eight bags of common chalky and broken bone sold without reserve at 1d. per lb. Another lot of 20 cases had not arrived in time.

**DIVI-DIVI.**—Fifteen bags brought 8s. 9d. per cwt.

**DRAGON'S-BLOOD.**—Firm. Six cases of dull, part seedy bag-shaped lump—all that offered—sold at from 6l. 10s. to 6l. 12s. 6d. per cwt.

**ERGOT** brought steady prices, seven bags of rather small sound Russian selling without reserve at 1½d. per lb. net, no discount.

**GUAIACUM** partly sold at 8d. per lb. for glassy lump, and 7½d. for slightly drossy ditto.

**GUM ARABIC.**—Twenty-one packages, mostly Karachi-Amrad, were offered, small pale and reddish of which sold at from 21s. to 24s., siftings at 18s. 6d., and block and pickings at from 4s. to 6s. 6d. per cwt.

**HONEY.**—Jamaica was firm, 19 cases selling at 25s. per cwt. for fair syrupy brown, and 21s. for yellowish set in barrels. Forty cases of Californian sold, without reserve, at 21s. for thick yellow sugary, and for good and mixed colours 32s. was wanted, a bid of 27s. 6d. being refused.

**IPECACUANHA** is a shade easier. A lot of six bales Rio (Matto Grosso) sold at 7s. 3d. to 7s. 5d. for fair to good bright natural, and 7s. 3d. for country and sea-damaged. Three bales of very lean stemmy, or pickings, to dusty grey Rio sold at from 6s. 8d. to 6s. 9d.; and five other bales of Rio were held firmly at 7s. 6d. for fair grey.

**MUSK.**—A parcel of trimmings (120 oz.) sold at 5d. per oz., subject to seller's approval.

**MYRRH.**—Good bright Aden sorts, part small, were obtainable at 95s. per cwt.; picked was held at 7l., and siftings for 80s.

**NUX VOMICA.**—Bold bright Cochin realised 9s. 6d. per cwt., and 25 bags of dark Ceylon realised 8s.

**OIL, EUCALYPTUS.**—For oil containing 67 per cent. cineol 1s. 2d. was wanted, a bid of 1s. 1d. being refused.

**OIL, ORANGE.**—West Indian was in larger supply and neglected in consequence. For one barrel of bitter 7s. 4d. was paid.

**ORANGE-PEEL** is tending firmer, and is not now so plentiful. Good bright Tripoli strip sold to-day at 7d., fair at 6d., and darker ditto at from 4½d. to 5½d. per lb., according to colour. English orange-peel is very dear, and is likely to become more so before the season closes, owing to the fact that the supply of fresh Seville oranges has come to an untimely end, the small stocks having realised high prices; finest English hand-cut dried ribbons are now quoted about 1s. 3d. per lb.

**ORRIS.**—Good pale bold clean Florentine sorts were bought in nominally at 40s., and for 13 bags of fair medium to small dull sorts 24s. 6d. was paid, without reserve, gross for net, no allowances or discount.

**QUILLAIA** was held at 18l. 10s. per ton.

**RHATANY.**—Twenty bales from Pisco sold without reserve, if pay charges, at from 15s. to 16s. per cwt. for slightly mouldy.

**RHUBARB.**—Steady. Three cases of nice clean Canton trimming-root, well trimmed, with ¾ good pinky break, sold at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. per lb., and for two cases of bold flat 1s. 5d. was paid; three cases Canton had been sold privately. Nine cases of Shensi, all slightly wormy, sold without reserve, including small round part-trimming root with ¾ good pinky fracture at 2s.; bold and flat medium half fair colour and half grey and dark 1s. 10d., and medium and bold round 1s. 9d. Flat High-dried with ¾ pale pinky and greyish fracture was held at 1s. 5d., at which small sales have been made: this quality is now scarce.

**SENNA.**—Alexandrian was cheaper, good green siftings selling at from 2½d. to 3d., half-leaf at from 3¾d. to 4d., and good pale pods at from 8d. to 8½d., all without reserve. Tinnevely was unaltered, small common brownish and specky selling at from ¾d. to 1d., and small ordinary specky 1½d.; no Tinnevely pods offered.

**TONKA BEANS.**—Fifteen bags common foxy Paràs sold without reserve at 4¾d. per lb.

**WAX, BEES'.**—Very little was offered. A case of fair grey and yellow Jamaica sold at 7l. 5s., and for two cases of good bleached Calcutta 8l. 5s. was paid. Various bids are to be submitted for Zanzibar wax, including 6l. 17s. 6d. to 7l. for good even brown to slightly drossy. Fair unbleached Bombay was taken out at 6l.

**MESSRS. FRANK FIELD & Co.,** general-produce brokers, 29 Mincing Lane, E.C., announce that, owing to the absence through illness of their Mr. Marks, the business will be carried on by Messrs. C. M. & C. Woodhouse, at their offices, 30 to 34 Mincing Lane, E.C.

**DRUGS FOR THE EGYPTIAN ARMY.**—Tenders for the supply of drugs and materials to the Medical Corps of the Egyptian Army for the year ending December 31, 1907, will be received up to May 1. Copies of the specifications may be obtained from Lieutenant-Colonel Western's offices, Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S.W.





**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. Publication of letters does not imply our agreement with the arguments or approval of the statements therein. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects presumably of interest to our readers generally. Letters received after the early posts on Wednesday cannot as a rule be dealt with in the current week's issue.

**BUSINESS INFORMATION.**—We have very full records of the makers or agents for articles and products connected with the chemical and drug trades, and supply information respecting them by post to inquirers. Inquiries regarding any articles which cannot be traced in this manner are inserted under "Information Wanted."

#### The Qualified Director.

SIR,—There is just one slight misapprehension I should like you to correct in your notes on p. 454 of the *C. & D.* this week. You say, "He (Mr. Boot) is willing to agree to a qualified chemist as managing director, but will not give way on title." What I said, or intended to convey, was that personally, so far as my companies are concerned, I would not object to the directors clause in the Pharmacy Bill. As regards the Drug Companies' Association, however, that would be a different matter. Other supporters of the Association who are interested in pharmacy legislation could not and would not agree to this provision.

Yours faithfully,

JESSE BOOT.

#### The Poisons and Pharmacy Bill.

SIR,—The urgency of the occasion is the only excuse I tender for addressing you on this subject. While there are reasonable grounds for objecting and attempting to amend some of the clauses of the Government Bill, Clause 4 is of such vital importance that we ought to concentrate our strongest efforts upon its amendment or deletion. I have no sympathy with the somewhat impracticable proposals the Society have framed from time to time, with the view to restricting company trading, such as the demand that all directors of a company should be qualified. Such proposals have not only provoked ridicule, but have provided a strong argument against the fairness of the Society's attitude, and lent colour to the suggestion that the Society is animated by a desire to defeat competition in business. Let companies trade by all means, but let them describe themselves as what they really are—namely, drug-dealers or drug and chemical vendors—and no one will quarrel with them or their competition. But that they should, as suggested in this Bill, be legally invested with the title of "chemists" without having gone through the routine demanded of the individual is a monstrous injustice, and one which I refuse to believe that a level-headed assembly of legislators will countenance for one moment if the case is fairly stated to them. A great deal has been made from time to time of the argument of "vested interests" on behalf of the companies, but what about the "vested interests" of thousands of individual chemists, who have embarked in the business of pharmacy on the logical and fair assumption that, having conformed with the legal requirements of apprenticeship, tuition, examinations, and so on, in order to acquire the title of "chemist and druggist," such title would be reserved to those only who qualified likewise? This title is the one asset which examination and qualification provide for the chemist, and, on the ground of simple justice, no person or group of persons should be allowed to confiscate it who have not satisfied the legal requirements. I have confidence in the sense of fair play of our legislators, and I hope that members of the craft will bestir themselves and interview their respective members of Parliament without delay, and appeal to their sense of justice in the matter. We should fight to the death on this question, as the title is the indisputable right of the qualified man only, and should not, by inference or otherwise, be grafted on to anyone else. We have right and

justice on our side; let us see to it that we make ourselves heard.

Margate.

Yours truly,

D. T. EVANS.

Lac Ammon.

SIR,—In your last issue a correspondent states that "lock salmon," "rock salmon," and "lac ammon." are synonymous terms (=syr. simplex c. tr. card. co.). May I be permitted to quote from Rouse's most useful "Synonyms"?—"Lac ammon.=mist. ammoniaci"—which does not correspond with above.

Yours faithfully,

Gillingham, Kent.

ARTHUR STOOKE.

#### Dental and Medical Practice.

SIR,—I am aware that the Bill has not been before Parliament. When it is likely to be reached I hope to be in the neighbourhood of the lobby, with members of our Council, watching its progress, as in last Session, when, I believe, the proposed Bill was within four on the list for presentation. I am quite in sympathy with Mr. Cullwick, but, whatever scheme he may have up his sleeve for dental chemists, I can only assure them that Mr. F. Butterfield, the Secretary of the Incorporated Society of Extractors and Adaptors of Teeth, is quite alive to all that is necessary for the protection of its members—backed by a powerful organisation and well fortified with the wherewithal, and, moreover, guided by the Society's solicitor, who is conversant with the details and *pros* and *cons* from A to Z. It has been brought to my notice that my letter infers that half the dental work at present is performed by chemists; but I stated non-curriculum men, a large proportion of whom are registered chemists in *bona-fide* practice in dental work. Perhaps I ought to mention that a recent resolution of our branch (London and Southern Counties) has been confirmed by head Council. It is to the effect that no chemist can be eligible for membership unless he has been apprenticed to a registered dentist, or has been in actual practice at least one year on his own account and can satisfy the Council as to his training and capability.

Southend.

Yours faithfully,

E. A. HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—Since having my attention drawn to the Editorial comments upon the Incorporated Society of Extractors and Adaptors of Teeth, appearing in your issue of March 10, and the subsequent correspondence in your columns in connection with them, I have received many communications from chemists desirous of ascertaining whether they are eligible for membership, and I should therefore esteem it a favour if you would allow me to state that the Society does not accept as a member any applicant without first of all thoroughly investigating his eligibility from a standpoint of capability. The mere fact of a chemist occasionally extracting a tooth or fixing into a customer's mouth a trade-made denture does not in the opinion of the Council entitle a man to lay claim to any moral right to hold himself out as being capable of practising every and any branch of dentistry, even though the legal right may at present exist, and thus it is that applications from such are not entertained. On the other hand, many chemists have undoubtedly acquired great skill through many years of continual dental practice, some possessing practices of an extensive nature, and these, of course, are able to justify their applications for membership; thus it is that the Register of the Society contains the names of many practitioners allied with pharmacy. But I must emphasise the point that the fulfilment of the standard of qualification required by the Society is a *sine qua non* of membership whether the applicant practises dentistry exclusively or in conjunction with any other trade or profession. Without entering herein at length upon the Society's position in regard to any proposed amendment of dental legislation, I may state that it does not countenance or desire a continuity of unrestricted dental practice any more than your journal advocates the unrestricted practice of pharmacy by unskilled persons.

Faithfully yours,

FRED. BUTTERFIELD.

Secretary of the Incorporated Society of Extractors and Adaptors of Teeth, Ltd.  
62 Market Street, Manchester, March 21.

#### The Medical Acts Amendment Bill.

SIR,—Since reading your remark in the issue of the *C. & D.* for March 9, about the Medical Acts Amendment



Bill, I have taken time to study its general effects, more in relation to the position of registered dentists, many of whom are chemists also, and who naturally take an interest in any legislation affecting their position as dentists. So far as my judgment goes, the Bill is one of the most iniquitous ever concocted in its cunning, treacherous, and destructive intentions. It is the outcome of the contemptuous attitude obtaining among the licentiates in dental surgery towards the registered dentist, and the keystone of a long series of years of determined effort on the part of the British Dental Association and the Medical Council [which has nothing to do with this Bill.—EDITOR] to degrade the registered dentist and cripple him in his professional movements. To those who have not read the Bill I will endeavour to show that it is not compiled in defence of dentists' interests, as it cunningly purports to be, but is thoroughly subversive to them, and is an attempt to reduce the registered dentist to the level of the unqualified practitioner, while ensuring, at the same time, a position for the licentiates in dental surgery which at present they do not possess, by the destruction of the Dentists Act, 1878, and all the privileges and protection that Act affords, through absorption into this so-called Medical Amendment Act.

That it is the purpose of the British Dental Association and the Medical Council to reduce the status of the, at present, qualified registered dentist is quite evident, and upon this point the cloven hoof has been revealed by the "British Journal of Dental Science" in its issue for February last, wherein something or other is recommended as a good thing for the unqualified though registered dentists; and as we are informed in the introduction to this Bill that its authors have been guided by the opinion of the British Dental Association, of which, I opine, the above-named journal is the mouthpiece, so it will be readily seen to what extent the animus of the L.D.S. against the registered dentist is being carried. Once let the Amendment Bill pass into law, and the Medical Council, as they will do, proclaim the registered dentist "unqualified though registered," then they at once come under the clause of this Amendment Bill which says: "No medical practitioner shall administer any anæsthetic for an unqualified person"—how, then, for chloroform, ether, etc.? Then note the next clause: "That no person shall be permitted to practise dentistry for gain unless registered." Now, if no one is permitted to practise except those on the register, where does the unqualified person come in? Which of the two sections, the L.D.S. or the registered dentist, conforms, or is meant to conform, with this description?

The next clause states: "That registered dental practitioners shall be limited to the practice of dentistry." This, I suppose, means mechanical work alone, the surgical part being handed over to our qualified brethren the licentiates in dental surgery. Another clause of the Bill makes it compulsory upon all, both medical and dental, upon the register to contribute an annual registration-fee of one pound sterling. Omission to comply with this demand means erasure from the register, as the fee must be sent and a fresh application for registration made every year. It is not a large sum where sovereigns are plentiful, but your humble mite means to the Medical Council an annual income of fifty thousand pounds a year! We may well ask for what purpose is this vast sum required? In your editorial you advise chemists to throw in their lot with the "Incorporated Society of Teeth Extractors and Adaptors." So far as I know the mind of the registered dentists in general, no objection will be made to their doing so, nor is any objection taken to the attitude taken up by that Society. Registered dentists are communal enough to recognise the fact that where a person has devoted three or four years of his life to the trade, and through any circumstances cannot pass his examinations, those years form part of his capital for his life's work, to be deprived of which would constitute a serious drawback to his career. For my part—and I know I speak for the many—I would allow all who have served any serious portion of their time to become registered—on conditions, of course. To allow of this being done, however, concerted action by all parties would be required.

I am, etc., ALERT. (251/90.)

[For our correspondent's references to the Medical Council read "the Council of the British Medical Association." The General Medical Council has nothing to do with the pro-

motion of the Bill. We have been compelled to abbreviate his letter.—EDITOR.]

#### Progress in Face of Opposition.

SIR,—I am not as a rule given to letter-writing, having, I am thankful to say, generally plenty else to do, but the recent letters in your journal relative to "the tribe of Jesse" and "Jays" of various kinds tempt me. Towards "the tribe of Jesse" I feel a kind of good-natured contempt, and I do not think any live chemist need concern himself much about them—except to keep a corner of his eye on them. This may seem to some of our, I must say, weak-kneed brethren rather startling, but it is nevertheless a fact. Years ago a friend of mine bought a business which was said to have gone down because Boots had taken the trade. There certainly was not much when he went; he easily did it all with an errand-boy. After a year or so I saw him again: he had got an apprentice. Next year he had taken on a junior as well, and added the back sitting-room to the shop. The year after—more or less, I cannot say exactly—he had another assistant, and plenty of work for him. How he progressed after that I cannot say, except generally, for I went abroad, and did not see or hear much of him for some years. However, when I came back I found he had retired from the business, and set up as a sort of gentleman farmer. These are facts, and the Boots' shop was not more than two or three hundred yards away. Of course, one swallow does not make a summer. But, as I have said before, a live man has no need to fear Boots' or any similar tribe. They are fast ceasing to be serious opposition to chemists. I speak again from experience. I have been in business with another young chemist for ten years—at least, we were young then—and we pulled an old business together again very decently. As often happens, a branch of the tribe settled right opposite us. We heard a lot of talk about how long we should be able to stand them, and got a good deal of sympathy and some pity—which we did not want—and what happened? Month after month went by; at first we held our own compared with former years, and then returns, after less than three months, resumed their normal upward tendency. I was amused over one incident. One of our best customers when the "tribe" came told us that he and his family were shareholders in the company, and should naturally go there. No doubt they did at first, but now we get them in week after week, as we used to do years ago. Having studied human nature for some time, I ask them no questions. We had made our prices right years before the "tribe" settled here, and they could teach our customers nothing. A word as to saving 30 per cent. to 40 per cent. in buying. It looks too much like bluff. On comparing invoices with the prices you give in your market report, I find in many cases we have paid no more than the price you mention. For instance, a few weeks ago you quoted tartaric acid at 11½d. I find we paid 11¼d. for best English acid. If they got it 40 per cent. cheaper, they did indeed do well. I notice, too, someone complaining he only gets 4 per cent. on Coleman's Wincarnis. He could do better if he were wider awake. Yours faithfully,

E. W. RYDER.

#### Dispensing Notes.

##### What is Vasogen?

SIR,—I should like to ask your readers, through your correspondence columns, for replies to the following: Is there such a thing on the market or in materia medica as "Vasogen"? If so, what is it? Is it solid, liquid or gaseous? Is it a definite substance known simply as "Vasogen," called "Vasogen," defined as "Vasogen," prescribed, dispensed, and sold as "Vasogen"? Is there any medical or pharmaceutical book in which the substance "Vasogen" is referred to or described?

Yours truly,

B. P. DISPENSER. (257/18.)

[It may be well to state that a subsequent letter from our correspondent explains that the object of his inquiry is to elicit the truth about "Vasogen." As far as we can ascertain the vasogen of Pearson's patent is an oxygenised petroleum product, of the consistency of lard, and it is placed on the market under the name of "Vasogen ointment-base." The medicated vasogens manufactured by Pearson are liquid preparations, which he claims to make from vasogen ointment-



base by a secret process. There is no liquid unmedicated vasogen. So far, that is of general interest. A prescription occasionally appears for "Vasogen 3ij.," but this we should think is a cipher, the prescriber and his dispenser alone knowing what is meant.]

#### Quinine and a Salicylate.

J. H. H. (1/16) had the following prescription to dispense:

Quinine sulphat. ...	...	gr. ij.
Sodii salicylat. ...	...	gr. v.
Glycerini ...	...	5ss.
Aq. chloroformi ad ...	...	3ss.

Ex aq. t.d.s. p.c.

The prescriber says he has seen this dispensed clear, but he is mistaken. If the quinine is dissolved in excess of acid, the latter reacts with the sodium salicylate, precipitating salicylic acid in flocculent crystals. The best way to dispense the mixture is to rub the quinine to fine powder, triturate with chloroform-water 5ss. and the glycerin, and add the salicylate dissolved in the rest of the chloroform-water. The quinine sulphate and sodium salicylate slowly react, but the circumstance does not affect the dosage of a 6-oz. mixture.

#### Honey in a Gargle.

SIR,—I dispensed a prescription for gargle as follows:

Acid. hydrochlor. dil. ...	...	5ij.
Mellis ...	...	3j.
Aquam ad ...	...	3vj.

The day following the patient complained of the gargle having a smell of rotten eggs. Should this be the result of above mixture? SYDNAS. (253/55.)

[The odour is probably that of sulphuretted hydrogen. Some kinds of honey would give rise to this, but clear specimens of British honey should not.]

#### Legal Queries.

See the "C. & D. Diary, 1906," for much legal information about all trade matters. In any circumstance not covered by the articles therein, state the case explicitly with all particulars and submit to the Editor.

Veritas (1/90).—The decision of the Courts undoubtedly is that any preparation of a scheduled poison not coming under the *de minimis non curat lex* rule may only be sold by a registered chemist and druggist. We have, however, pointed out that Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act does not necessarily require preparations of poisons, which preparations are not named in the Schedule, to be labelled "Poison" when sold by a registered chemist.

Ebor (254/51).—In any case where there is no express agreement, and although wages are paid weekly, a month's notice is the custom of the retail drug-trade.

E. J. W. (251/42).—Copying illustrations from a copyright book for the purposes of a lantern-lecture is a technical infringement of the copyright; but if you do so for one lecture only, and not for the purpose of gain, you are not likely to get into trouble.

Lease (257/46).—Our correspondent has taken a lease of premises at an annual rental of 15*l.*, and the solicitor's account amounts to 9*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, which he thinks excessive. In England the lessors solicitors' charges for a 10 years' lease at a rent of 15*l.* amount to 5*l.* plus 3*s.* for stamps on the lease and counterpart, and these amounts (together making 5*l.* 3*s.*) would be the only amounts properly chargeable by the lessors' solicitors unless it is necessary to register the lease in some way. Perhaps there may be some difference in Ireland, of which we are not aware.

Osment (256/39).—Except in the case of weekly tenants the payment of rent constitutes yearly tenancy, although there is neither a verbal nor a written agreement. In your case the notice for the termination of the tenancy should be given six months before the date on which the tenancy commenced. You may try your landlord with a quarter's notice.

#### Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

Bruno (253/35).—If you add the malt extract to the herb-beer before fermentation it will improve the flavour. Reckon each ounce of the extract as equal to an ounce of sugar. If added to the beer after fermentation it will restart the process.

Statim (253/20).—There is no rule regarding the amount of profits to spend on advertising. If it is in respect to your business generally, the amount will depend upon what you can afford. Let it be small at first until you learn how to advertise. In the course of a year you will no doubt advertise a few of your best specialities, and thus ascertain which of them shows the best response to your advertising. If so, give more attention to that article, and if it continues to grow keep a separate account for it and put as much of its profits as possible towards pushing it. We regret we cannot advise you on the medical matter.

D. F. A. (245/50).—Thanks for your appreciative letter. Of the two specimens of cod-liver-oil emulsion the second is the better, the whiteness being solely due to the fact that it is more thoroughly emulsified than the first one. Whiteness is not a question of the percentage of oil in the emulsion. Scott's contains between 40 and 50 per cent. of oil. Your emulsion is a trifle thick, and would be better if you were to reduce the oil to 40 per cent. Glycerin is a good sweetener, and the best for diabetics.

Science (250/29).—You should read our last Educational Number, August 12, 1905. There you will find all that you want to know about qualifying as an analytical chemist. We cannot tell you enough in this section.

E. S. B. (252/67).—LIQ. AMMON. AROM. or sal volatile substitute for doctors' surgeries:

Ammonium carbonato ...	3j.
Strong solution of ammonia ...	3ij.
Volatile oil of nutmeg ...	mxx.
Terpenaceous oil of lemon ...	mxx.
Glycerin ...	3v.
Water to ...	3xl.

Dissolve the ammonium carbonate in the glycerin and water; add the oils and strong ammonia, shake well, allow to stand for some time, and decant from any separated oil.

J. B. S. (252/36).—HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY.—"The British Homœopathic Pharmacopœia" and Keene & Ashwell's "Companion to the British Homœopathic Pharmacopœia" (see C. & D. Diary, p. 506) are the only works published on homœopathic pharmacy. The dispensing of homœopathic prescriptions is dealt with in the "Art of Dispensing."

Packers (252/25).—LABELS ON TINS.—The cause of the rusting of tins beneath the labels which takes place so quickly is almost certainly due to the use of a paste containing an acid ingredient, added with the idea of making the labels adhere better. It is not due to the paper of the labels.

Inquirer (245/67).—POWDER FOR UDDER-LOTION.—This is sal ammoniac in coarse powder. You should have told us what strength lotion is used for inflamed udder of ewes.

J. M. S. P. (Estremoz) (252/42).—The exact composition of the proprietary ointment you send is not known, but a very good imitation is made by melting together equal parts of lard and lead plaster.

Alpha (Cape Colony) (251/63).—LEMON SQUASH.—The following recipe from "Pharmaceutical Formulas" illustrates the composition of this beverage:

Sugar ...	...	lb. ij.
Citric acid ...	...	3j.
Water ...	...	3xxvij.

Dissolve and add the following, previously prepared:

Salicylic acid ...	...	5ss.
Oil of lemon ...	...	5ss.
Tincture of lemon-peel ...	...	3j.
Tincture of turmeric ...	...	5ss.
Caramel ...	...	mxx.

Shake up the tincture of lemon with the oil now and then during four hours; allow the oil to separate, decant the tincture from it, mix the tincture with the other ingredients, and filter.

Sanit (231/41).—BRONZE-PAINT MEDIUM.—Your sample is a solution of celluloid in amyl acetate. It has several times been referred to in the C. & D.

H. (236/70).—POISONED FOWLS.—The most likely poisons to look for are phosphorus, arsenic, and strychnine. Examine the alimentary canal of the fowl, especially the gizzard, in the dark, when phosphorus is readily seen even if present in fairly small quantities; the odour, too, is distinctive. Chop up the digestive organs and entrails of the fowl and digest in a water-bath with 10-per-cent. hydrochloric acid for some hours, transfer to a filter and look for strychnine and arsenic in the filtrate—using Marsh's test for arsenic, while strychnine is separated by shaking the liquid (made alkaline with ammonia) with chloroform and testing the dried residue with sulphuric acid. There is an instructive chapter on chemical toxicology in Atfield's "Chemistry," which you should read.

**Kingston (238/73).—TONIC AND CUDDING DRAUGHT** resembling your sample:

Pulv. gentian. ...	...	...	3iv.
Pulv. fœnugrac. ...	...	...	3ss.
Pulv. curcumæ ...	...	...	3ss.
Ferri sulph. ...	...	...	3ss.
Potass. nitrat. ...	...	...	3ss.
Sodii chloridi ...	...	...	3j.
Aquam chloroformi ad ...	...	...	3XL.

Put up into 4-oz. bottles and direct one to be given daily in a pint of cold water.

**R. H. R. (258/6).—**The test for the suitability of a sample of kieselguhr for cleaning plate is to try it. The sample you send contains gritty particles, and is quite unsuited for the purpose. It will need to be elutriated. The oleic acid or soft paraffin in polishing-pastes has a mechanical action mainly in that it entraps the oxidised metal removed by friction with the earthy base.

**Metol (253/50).—HERB-BEER POWDER.**—Your sample is made from a formula such as the following:

Bruised ginger ...	...	...	40 oz.
Quillaia-bark ...	...	...	1 oz.
Cream of tartar ...	...	...	30 oz.
Caramel, solid ...	...	...	1 dr.
Powdered gentian ...	...	...	½ oz.
Oil of chamomile ...	...	...	20 min.
Oil of hops ...	...	...	20 min.
Oil of lemon ...	...	...	1 oz.
Rice-flour ...	...	...	5 oz.

Mix. Put up in 2-oz. packets, sufficient for 2 gals. of beer. The directions for use are as follows:

"Pour 1 gal. of boiling water over the contents of the packet, let it stand for an hour, then add 1 lb. of sugar, 1 gal. of cold water, and two tablespoonfuls of brewer's barm or ½ oz. of German yeast spread on a piece of toast floating on the brew. Allow it to 'work' for three or four hours, then strain through flannel, and bottle."

**J. H. D. (237/25).—PHOSPHORISED TONIC DROPS:**

Acid. phosph. dil. ...	...	...	3ijj.
Tr. ferri perchlor. ...	...	...	3ij.
Quin. sulph. ...	...	...	gr. v.
Spt. chloroformi ...	...	...	3ij.
Glycerinum ad ...	...	...	3j.

Dose from five to fifteen drops in a wineglassful of water three or four times a day.

**Suburban (242/18).—HERB-GROWING.**—We must refer you to an answer we gave on this subject in the *C. & D.*, June 3, 1905, p. 867. To this we may add that the U.S. Department of Agriculture publish several bulletins on herb-growing, and the forthcoming "Year-book" of the Department is to contain an article by Mr. Rodney True on the subject. The "Year-book" reaches this country about the middle of July, and is obtainable from Messrs. Wesley & Son, 28 Essex Street, Strand, W.C., at 10s. 6d.

**Buxus (254/35).—MODELLING-WAX.**—We have examined the sample you send, but cannot carry the matter much further than you have done. There is sulphur present, and this is what overcomes the tendency of the wax to stick to the fingers; sometimes kaolin and plaster of Paris are added with the same idea. We suggest that you try the following proportions:

	1	2
Japan wax ...	2½ oz.	2½ oz.
Sublimed sulphur ...	1 oz.	1 oz.
Madras wax ...	1 oz.	1 oz.
Tallow ...	½ oz.	½ oz.
Canada balsam ...	¼ oz.	—
Resin ...	—	1 oz.

**F. C. I. W. (251/5).—**We think you are wrong as regards the unanswered letters, as, judging from your communications, you know how to frame a letter.

**Alex (257/14).—**The alternate use of iodine solution and potassium cyanide would probably obliterate the markings if, as we suspect, they are due to a silver salt. Will you try this?

**E. L. H. (244/7).—DESTROYING BEETLES.**—The following paragraph from "Pharmaceutical Formulas" is a reply to your question:

Blackbeetles and cockroaches are not killed by insect-powder, but if it is sprinkled near their holes and over the floors the last thing at night, it intoxicates them, and they can be swept up in the morning. The best of the poisons for these pests contain red-lead, such as (1) Red-lead 3j., oatmeal 3iv.; (2) borax 3vj., red-lead 3ij., sugar 3ij., cocoa-powder 5j. The following is also good: (3) Precipitated carbonate of barium 3j., borax 3ij., oatmeal 3ij. It must be confessed that the insects frequently thrive on these powders.

**Erin (253/43).—**It is the heavy petroleum oil that is used as a hair-restorer. It can be obtained perfectly inodorous, colourless, and tasteless.

**G. W. (257/11).—WATER-GLASS.**—As the number of the *C. & D.* containing the information is out of print, we repeat. The process of manufacture of water-glass is to fuse on the bed of a reverberatory-furnace the following mixture: Sodium carbonate 22 or 23 lb., white sand or powdered flints or quartz (prepared by heating to redness, quenching in water and grinding) 44 or 45 lb., charcoal in powder 3 lb. After fusing the mixture for eight or ten hours, the mass is withdrawn, broken up, and dissolved by prolonged boiling with water. In the case of potash water-glass potassium carbonate is used in place of sodium carbonate.

## Co-Ops. and the P.A.T.A.

THE following is the text of a circular letter which has been issued by the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Societies to all co-operative societies throughout the country:

March 1, 1906.

To the Committee of the Society named in the address.  
GENTLEMEN,

As your society is a member of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, we venture to call your attention to the action of certain private traders known as the Proprietary Articles Traders' Association, which we regard as inimical to the interests of the co-operative movement, and which we invite your assistance to resist. This Association is composed of three classes of traders—manufacturers, wholesale dealers, and retailers.

Its principal objects are to neutralise competition and maintain prices against the consumer. The method adopted to achieve these objects is that of boycotting any trader who refuses to conform to the conditions, or maintain the prices dictated by the Association; a list known as the "stop list" is compiled, to which the name of any refractory trader is added, and members of the Association are required to refuse to supply such unless they are prepared to give an undertaking to sell at the prices fixed.

If the Association had been content to leave the matter here, probably the necessity for this communication would not have arisen, because we have never refused to conform to conditions imposed by manufacturers so long as they did not affect any co-operative interest or infringe any co-operative principle.

During the last few weeks, however, the Proprietary Articles Traders' Association has endeavoured to impose upon us a condition, to which, in the interests of the co-operative movement, we absolutely refuse to submit. Contrary to the oft-repeated assertion of private traders, they contend that the payment of a dividend upon purchases is equivalent to a reduction in price, and as the principal object for which they are associated is to prevent the cutting of prices, they insist, as a condition of continuing their supplies to us, that we should bind ourselves to refuse to supply their articles to any society who pays to its purchasers such a dividend.

We think it must be obvious to you that to allow any section of private traders to dictate to us when, where, and how we shall dispose of the profits upon our trading, or to suspend the payment of dividend when they choose to request it, would be to strike a fatal blow at the fundamental principle of the movement, and deprive it of its freedom and independence. We have therefore refused to comply with their demands. As a consequence of this refusal, we have been placed upon the "stop list," and supplies are being withheld. These people offer us two alternatives—"Cease to pay dividend" or "Cease to sell our goods." We have chosen the second alternative, and we ask you to support us in this decision.

Doubtless some inconvenience may be experienced in carrying out this policy; that inconvenience it will be our object to reduce to a minimum. Wherever practicable, we propose to manufacture or pack articles to replace those withdrawn, which, together with preparations manufactured by firms unconnected with the P.A.T.A., will enable you to supply your members with little, if any, inconvenience. We will be prepared to advertise these articles extensively amongst your members, and we ask you to do your part by stocking and pushing them in every legitimate way. We have no fear of being successful if you will give us your loyal assistance, and instruct your manager and salesmen accordingly.

Any suggestion you may be good enough to send us will have most careful attention. Yours faithfully,

THE COMMITTEE.



## PARTNERSHIPS.

**ADVERTISER**, who has exceptionally good West-end premises, desires a (qualified) Partner; capital about £500 (optional); principals or their solicitors only. Address, 219/1, Office of this Paper.

**PARTNER** wanted (active or sleeping), active preferred, in the business of a Manufacturing Firm owning a new proprietary article which, from result so far gained, shows that a very large business and correspondingly large profits are assured; £2,500 required for quarter-share the larger proportion of which would be under investor's control; arrangements could be made to pay a portion by instalments; no previous knowledge required; applications from principals or their solicitors only will be entertained. Address, 218/39, Office of this Paper.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**CRÈPE BANDAGES**.—An English manufacturer, with latest fast-running, electric driven Machinery and Appliances, is prepared to make these goods to the order of a large Wholesale Druggists' or Surgical Sundries House. "Textile" (212/34), Office of this Paper.

**20 PER CENT. SAVING**.—The cheapest and best house for Fancy Goods, Optical Goods, Perfumery, Druggists' Sundries, Tobacconists' Sundries, K.C.B. Briars, Cutlery, Stationery, Pictorial Postcards, Bazaar Goods, Sponges, Combs, Brushes, Pens, Photo-frames, Vases, &c. Complete Catalogue, invaluable for those established or commencing business, 350 illustrated pages, sent free on receipt of postage, 4d. (abroad 6d.).

**FRAENKEL BROS.**, C Dept., 129 & 130 HOUNDSDITCH, LONDON.

### A GOOD GIFT.

A NICE Birthday present for a Chemist and Druggist, or apprentice or assistant to one, is a copy of "The Art of Dispensing" or "Pharmaceutical Formulas," bound in half-morocco. The first-named, thus bound, is 8s. 6d., and the second 12s. 6d., with 6d. postage, both being obtainable from **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**, 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

**ANTI-RHEUMATIC RINGS** are rapidly gaining popularity; a most profitable adjunct for chemists; 500 per cent. profit; roll gold, welding-ring pattern, concentric coils of copper and zinc inside; ret it from 7s. 6d. to 21s. each; wholesale 23s. doz.; sample sent 2s. 1d., post free. Whitby & Co., The Arcade, Wimsford, Oxesbire.

**CHEMISTS' SECOND-HAND SHOP FIXTURES**.—Ranges of drawers, counters, dispensing screens, wall and show cases, shop rounds, and all requisites for Chemists; extensive stock; low prices; competent men sent anywhere; illustrated catalogues and estimates free. **MATTHEWS**, 14 and 16 Manchester Street, LIVERPOOL.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CHEMISTS** about opening new Premises.—We have positively the largest and finest Stock of Second-hand Fittings for sale at Unheard of Prices; drawings and full particulars on application; inspection invited; shops fitted completely. **Rudduck & Co.**, Shop-fitters, 262 Old Street, London.

**SHOP-FITTINGS. SECOND-HAND FIXTURES**.—Chemists require additional fittings or opening new premises would find it to their advantage to write us for particulars, and photographs; we have a large assortment of second-hand fittings at rock-bottom prices. **WALTER KNOWLES & CO.**, 83 VICTORIA STREET, LIVERPOOL.

**SHOP-FITTINGS**.—12 ft. mahogany and plate-glass serving-counter, £9 10s.; 12 ft. high-class drug-fitting, solid mahogany-fronted drawers, bevelled glass labels and knobs, lockers, cornice shelving and pillars, £12 10s.; 6 ft. wall show-case, solid mahogany pillars, cornice, and adjustable shelves, £9 10s.; counter-drawers, with label spaces and paper drawers, 4 ft. long, 50s.; large quantities of dispensing-screens, perfume-cases, centre cases, &c.; lowest prices.

**PHILIP JOSEPHS & SON**, 93 Old Street, London, E.C.

**McADAM & TUCKNISS**, Sharedealers, 30 Tranquil Vale, Blackheath, London, S.E. Telephone 81 Lee Green.  
"A" Ord. n. 27s. 9d.; 125 Camwal Ordinary, subject).—100 Idris Peak Frean Preference, 21s. 7½d.; 40 T. & H. Smith £5 5 per cent. Preference 96s. 3d. with dividend; 500 Vinolia Preference 92s. 6d., with dividend 2s. 6d. share due April; 500 Parke's Drug Stores 6 per cent. Preference, with half-year dividend due April, bid wanted for the parcel, cannot split.  
"B" (subject).—100 Camwal Ordinary, 5s., 100 Preference, 12s. 6d.

List of shares for sale and wanted sent free on application. Bankers, London and County. Established 1898.

**McQUEEN'S** System of Accounts for Chemists; requires no knowledge of bookkeeping; a Chemist writes:—"My experience is that Chemists as a rule are wretched bookkeepers (myself included); but if they can be brought to use your A.B.O. system, as I am doing, that reproach will certainly be removed." Particulars, post free, McQueen & Sons, Devana Road, Leicester.

## R. U. Satisfied

to go on practising the methods which did very well in 1896, but which are useless in 1906? If so, I cannot help you; but if you take up my Business Building and follow the advice (which is not got out of a book) that I give you week by week, then your Business will surely increase 25% in twelve months. For modest fee, &c., apply to

*Bernard Slack* Hill Top, WEST BROMWICH.

**THE LAST 45 DOZ. ONLY**.—Don't miss this chance.—A manufacturer's bankrupt stock of real Elephant's Tusk Ivory Tooth-combs; guaranteed genuine grained ivory; 2½" by 1½"; all perfect; sell well at 1s. each; usual price about 8s. per doz.; my price 2s. 6d. per doz., 2 doz. 4s. 6d., 3 doz. 6s., 6 doz. 11s., 20s. per gross; you can have sample doz. sent post free on receipt of P.O. or stamps for 2s. 6d. **J. GINSBERG**, Chemists' Sundriesman, 105 Stoke Newington Road, London, N. A Real Good Bargain for Chemists.

**71 3 PER CENT. PROFIT** by selling Nysilla Self-Toning P.O.P. (M.t. only, producing rich sepia tints). In 6d. packets containing 24 by 1-plate; 12 by 1-plate; special offer for one month 12 packets 1-plate with 24 packets of free samples, post free. 4s.; 36 packets 1-plate, or assorted, with 72 free samples, post free, 10s. 6d. **J. B. Allison**, Queen Street, Retford.

**GREAT BARGAINS** in Secondhand Shop-fittings—1 11 ft. by 2 ft. mahogany-top counter, 65s.; 1 7 ft. by 2 ft. pine-top counter, 55s.; 1 10 ft. range of 23 counter-drawers, 50s.; 1 4 ft. counter, panelled front, 17s. 6d.; 1 wall case 3 ft 6 in. by 3 ft. 6 in. 80s.; 1 1-plate tincture-press on feet, 10s. 6d.; 6 ft. mirror-centre dispensing screen, 90s.; 7 ft. mirror-centre dispensing screen, £5; 100 gold-labelled rounds, 50s.; 30 olive ung. and pill jars, 30s.; 12 4-lb. pink jars, lacelled, 42s.; set plate-glass shelves, 36 in., with japanned bars and brackets, 30s.; 7 ft. and 9 ft. counters, with drawers, £8; 12 ft. wall fixture, mahogany-fronted drawer, glass labels, lockers, shelving, and cornice £9. **R. TOMLINSON & SONS**, Headquarters for Secondhand Fittings, BOND STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

**CHEMISTS** desirous of knowing where to buy Pure Malt Extract, Malt and Oil and Cod Liver Oil Emulsion, write to A. Hey, Tolkein & Co. (Ltd.), Malt Specialists, Blackburn.

### NOTICE.

**THACKER & HOFFE, LTD.** (in Liquidation), Wholesale Chemists and Druggists, Molesworth Place, Dublin. Tenders will now be received for the Assets.

Particulars can be obtained from **J. A. KINNEAR**, F.S.A.A., Liquidator, 8 Westmoreland Street, Dublin.

### RE GEORGE SQUIRE BOUTALL, DECEASED.

**PURSUANT** to the Law of Property Amendment Act, 1859 (22 & 23 Vict. c. 35), NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all creditors and persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of George Squire Boutall, late of 11 Portland Place, Brighton, in the County of Sussex, 46 and 57 Marchmont Street, 150 Southampton Row, 6 First Avenue Hotel Buildings, Holborn, 239 High Holborn, and 5 Green Street, Leicester, in the County of Middlesex, Pharmaceutical Chemist, deceased (who died on the 6th day of December, 1905, and whose will was proved by Andrew William Timbrell of 44 King William Street, in the City of London, Solicitor, and Amelia Emma Boutall, of 11 Portland Place aforesaid, widow, the Executor and Ex-trustee therein named), on the 8th day of February, 1906, in the Principal Probate Registry, are hereby required to send in the particulars of their claims and demands to the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said Andrew William Timbrell, the surviving Executor, on or before the 30th day of April, 1906.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that after that day the said surviving Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice, and that he will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 26th day of March, 1906.

**TIMBRELL & DEIGHTON**,

44 King William Street,  
London Bridge, E.C.,  
Solicitors for the surviving Executor.

**CITY OF LONDON AND EAST LONDON DISPENSARY**,  
35 Wilson Street, Finsbury, E.C.

### TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT.

**THE** Committee of Management require the services of a qualified Dispenser to attend at the Dispensary daily, except Saturdays. Write, stating salary required, and with full particulars of previous appointments, to the Secretary, at his offices, No. 208 Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.

All applications must be received by April 17, 1906, accompanied by copies of two testimonials.

By Order,

**HERBERT D. BLUETT**, Secretary.

**NEW LINES WANTED**.—Garlande's, Ltd., Central Chambers, Hastings, are open to consider new lines for Chemists, Perfumers, &c., for their Travellers, S. and S.W. Counties. Send samples and full particulars to above. 200/50, Office of this Paper.

## Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by the Editor on Wednesday of each week.

Friday, March 30.

*Tunbridge Wells Chemists' Association*, 33 Mount Pleasant, at 9 P.M. Discussion on the Poison Schedule opened by Mr. Vazier, also discussion on the position of pharmacy legislation.

Monday, April 2.

*Society of Chemical Industry*, London Section. Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., at 8 P.M. Mr. E. J. Watkins on "Ropiness in Flour and Bread, and its Detection and Prevention." Mr. V. H. Veley, F.R.S., on "The Rose-Herzfeld and Sulphuric Acid Methods for the Determination of the Higher Alcohols"—a criticism.

*Deansbury Chemists' Association*, Church House, Church Street, at 8.45 P.M. Ordinary meeting.

Tuesday, April 3.

*Bradford Chemists' Association*, Royal Hotel, Darley Street, at 9 P.M. Smoking-concert.

Wednesday, April 4.

*Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain*, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., at 11 A.M. Council-meeting.

*Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland*, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, at 3 P.M. Council-meeting.

*North Kent Chemists' Association*, Clarendon Royal Hotel, Gravesend, at 5 P.M. Annual meeting at 6.30 P.M. Annual dinner, at which Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., Mr. R. A. Robinson (President of the Pharmaceutical Society), and Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones will be present. Tickets (5s. each) may be had from Mr. R. Feather Clarke, Hon. Secretary, 21 High Street, Gravesend.

*Guildford Chemists' Association*, Angel Hotel, at 7 P.M. Ordinary meeting.

Thursday, April 5

*Chemical Society*, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W. Ordinary meeting at 8.30 P.M. The following papers will be communicated: "An Improved Apparatus for Measuring Magnetic Rotations and Obtaining a Powerful Sodium Light," by Dr. W. H. Perkin, sen.; "The Rusting of Iron," by Mr. G. T. Moody; "On the Determination of Carbon in Soils," by Messrs. A. D. Hall, N. H. J. Miller, and N. Harmer; "The Electrolysis of the Salts of  $\beta\beta$  dimethylglutaric Acid," by Messrs. J. Walker and J. K. Wood; "Bromo and Hydroxy Derivatives of  $\beta\beta\beta\beta$  tetramethylsuccinic Acid," by Mr. J. K. Wood; "Some New Orthoxylene Derivatives," by Mr. G. Stalard; "A New Solvent for Gold. Preliminary Note," by Mr. J. Moir; "The Molecular Condition in Solution of Ferrous Oxalate: A Correction," by Messrs. S. E. Sheppard and C. E. K. Mees.

*Great Yarmouth Pharmaceutical Association*, 156 King Street, at 8 P.M. Annual meeting.

*West Ham Chemists' Association*, Earls Hall, Forest Gate, E., at 3 P.M. Mr. C. J. G. Buniker on "The Chemist-Optician of To-day" and demonstration of Sight-testing.

*Liverpool Chemists' Association*, Royal Institution, at 8 P.M. Debate on the Pharmacy Bills opened by Dr. C. Symes.

*Chemists' Assistants' Association*, 73 Newman Street, Oxford Street, W., at 9 P.M. Mr. J. T. Cast on "Colloidal Solutions."

*Isle of Thanet Chemists' Association*. Annual dinner at Ramsgate. Tickets (5s. each) may be had from Mr. E. Bailly, Hon. Secretary, 9 Queen Street, Ramsgate.

*Brighton Association of Pharmacy*, A.B.C. Rooms, 58 King's Road, at 9 P.M. Discussion on report of delegates to local conference of trade associations.

*Sheffield Chemical and Pharmaceutical Society*, Montague Hall, at 9 P.M. Mr. H. M. Stiles (Doncaster) on "Home-made Galenicals."

Friday, April 6.

*Cambridge Pharmaceutical Association*, Mr. Flander's house, Mill Road, at 9.30 P.M. Discussion on the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill.

*Royal Institution of Great Britain*, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W., at 9 P.M. Mr. W. B. Hardy on "The Physical Basis of Life."

*Harrogate Pharmaceutical Association*. Annual dinner.

A DAY meeting of the members of the North British branch of the Pharmaceutical Society will be held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on April 12, at 11.30 A.M. Mr. R. A. Robinson (President) will give an address on "Current Topics of Interest to the Craft."

## College Notes.

**GLASGOW SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.**—The students of this school, accompanied by Mr. P. Fenton, had a botanical ramble round Campsie Glen on Wednesday last, and had a profitable time. Before making the return journey a football match was played between the juniors and seniors, the latter winning by five goals to four.

**METROPOLITAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.**—The spring sessional examinations of this College were held on March 22 and 23, when papers were set in chemistry, pharmacy, practical chemistry, materia medica, botany, and dispensing. The following was the dispensing paper, for which two hours was allowed:

Tr. benzoin ...	3j.	Ac. sulph. dil. ...	3j.
Amygd. amar. ...	3iv.	Mag. sulph. ...	3ij.
Hydrag. bich. ...	gr. j.	Ac. hydrocyan. dil.	3j.
Aq. ad. ...	3vj.	Inf. gent. simp. ad	3viij.
Fr. lotio s. a.		3j. t.d.s. p.c.	
Applic. om. noct.			
Mitte ung. creasoti	3j.	Ferri. phosph. ...	gr. j.
p.r.n. nocte maneqe.		Quin. sulphatis ...	gr. j.
		Strychninae ...	gr. ʒ.
Suppositor ac. tannic		Ac. phosph. conc. ...	q.s.
B.P. mitte vi.		Ft. pil. Mitte xxiv.	
Ut. j. s.o.s.		j. t.d.s.	

**OWENS COLLEGE.**—The students from the Pharmaceutical Department, Manchester University, accompanied the members of the College Chemical Society on a recent visit to the soap works of Messrs. Crofield & Sons, Warrington. The party was conducted over the various departments, and inspected the arrangements for printing, the silicate furnaces, the boiling, milling, stamping, and packing of toilet and household soaps, the manufacture of soda by the ferrite process in the enormous revolving furnace, and the concentration *in vacuo* of the lyc, by which both the salt and the glycerin are recovered. The works also include complete engineering and joiners' shops, and demonstrations were given of the welding of steel by the acetylene flame, and of the making of the familiar glycerin tins, the pieces being simply pressed together without solder. The vote of thanks proposed by Dr. Bailey to the staff for their kindness and courtesy was vociferously carried by the students.

## THEATRE OF ANXIETIES, YORK PLACE.

On April 2 and following days will be produced the Sensational Drama "Through, or The Student's Revenge," by the distinguished author of "The Plucked Pigeon."

An entirely new Company. Very powerful Cast.

Georgious Scenery. Thrilling Effects.

Startling Situations, including Many Vacant.

Wonderful Combinations.

Tableau Mourax: The Finking Form.

To conclude with the new and original

Gravimetric Burlesque,

"The Virgin and the Scales."

Magnificent Transformation Scene entitled "The Palace of Precipitates," or "The Molecule's Retreat."

Reappearance of the Celebrated Ballet Troupe.

Première Danseuse:—

MDLLE. BELLA DONNA,

Supported by Mdles. Sally Cline, Ethyl Butyl, Annie Line, Katty Kew, Carrie O'Phyllum, Scotch O'Neil, Emmie Tine, and the Unequalled Favourite,

POLLY GLUCOSIDE.

Who will sing her new and popular Ballad,

"A Long Way From the Top" and her old successful ditty,

"Apothecaries Weight."

PRICES AS USUAL.

Major Boxes: Three Guineas. Minor Stalls: Ten Guineas.

Prelim. Circle: Two Guineas.

Annual tip for Pit: One Guinea and Half a Guinea.

Bonnets allowed in all parts of the house.

Two performances daily—10 A.M. and 2 P.M.

Acting Manager—J. Rutherford Fordill.

**WESTMINSTER COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY.**—On March 22 the first botanical excursion of the season was made to Kew Gardens by a party consisting of some fifty or sixty of the students in College. After spending nearly three hours visiting the various museums and conservatories, the party adjourned to the Rose and Crown Hotel, where a substantial tea was provided by the Principal. After tea Mr. G. S. V. Wills announced the result of the recent College prize competitions. In addition to several certificates the following



medals were awarded: Chemistry, Mr. C. Hinton; botany, Mr. W. A. Roberts; materia medica, Mr. E. R. Evans; pharmacy, Mr. E. A. Watkins; dispensing, Mr. W. L. Egerton. At the conclusion of the report Mr. E. Jones, in an eloquent speech, on behalf of the students presented Mr. Wills with a case of cutlery and cigars as a token of the esteem in which they all held their principal, and their high appreciation of his indefatigable efforts on their behalf.

### WHERE TO STUDY.

The following educational institutions are advertising in this issue:

South London School of Pharmacy, 325 Kennington Road, S.E.  
Metropolitan College of Pharmacy, 160 and 162 Kennington Park Road, S.E.  
London College of Chemistry, 323 Clapham Road, S.W.  
Westminster College of Chemistry and Pharmacy, Trinity Square, Borough, S.E.  
Liverpool School of Pharmacy, 6 Sandon Terrace, Upper Duke Street, Liverpool.  
Glasgow School of Pharmacy, 180 West Regent Street, Glasgow.  
Birmingham and Midland College of Pharmacy, 45 Newhall Street, Birmingham.  
Burlington Correspondence College, Clapham Common, S.W.

### A Minor Examination Experience.

#### Edinburgh.

I got notice to attend the practical portion of the above examination at 36 York Place on December 29, 1905, at 10 A.M. On entering the examination-hall I had, along with the other candidates, to write my name and address to which I wished the result of my first day's work to be sent. Thereafter, one-half of us were drafted to chemistry, the other to pharmacy. I found myself among the latter. In the pharmacy laboratory I was given the following to dispense by Mr. Merson, viz.:

Ext. ergotæ ...	...	...	...	gr. iij.
Ol. theobrom.	...	...	...	q.s.

Fiat supposit. ij.

M.D.U.

Ext. filicis liq.	...	...	...	ʒiv.
Pulv. acaëæ	...	...	...	ʒss.
Aq. cinna. ad	...	...	...	ʒiij.

Fiat haust. ij.

In the morning.

Ferri sulph. exsie.	...	...	...	gr. ij.
Sodii carb.	...	...	...	gr. j.
Ac. arsenios.	...	...	...	gr. ʒ

Fiat pilul. ij. Mitte xij.

Sig.: One after food. Varnish.

Infus. digitalis	...	...	...	ʒij.
Syr. aromat.	...	...	...	ʒi.
Mist. ammoniac.	...	...	...	ʒiij.

Sig.: ʒij. ter die.

Make 20 per cent. lin. camphoræ.

Send 50 grammes.

I called the examiner's attention to the overdoses, and was told to make them up as written. Mr. Merson was exceedingly kind, even helpful, and not in the least degree faddy.

In the afternoon I had practical chemistry, the examiner being Professor Gibson. On my bench I found a 1-oz. bottle of solution waiting me labelled "Determine the percentage strength grammes in grammes of Fe in this solution." I got pure  $K_2MnO_8$  to do the estimation with, and got a tolerably good result. I was then given a powder to analyse, which I found to be manganese carbonate and zinc sulphate.

This finished my first day's work, and I had the satisfaction of seeing that evening my name posted on the door as having passed. On the following day I got notice to attend the oral portion on Thursday, January 4, at 10 A.M. I immediately set to work and "swatted" as hard as I could. I went over all my notes, doses, strengths—in fact, everything. On the Thursday morning I presented myself, pale and trembling, along with eleven others.

My first subject was prescription-reading (Mr. Davidson).

First I had two prescriptions to write out in unabbreviated Latin. I was then asked about a score of doses, including ext. belladonnæ liq. I said there was no dose, but was told to calculate it from the tincture or alcoholic extract. I was also asked the dose of vin. opii, a non-pharmacopoeial preparation. The examiner then gave me three illegible prescriptions to decipher and the overdoses to check.

I had hardly sat down on my seat when I heard my name called out for chemistry. Here I found I had Dr. Coull, who, on referring to my first day's work, told me that I had done exceedingly well, and he would therefore ask no questions on it. I felt greatly relieved on hearing this, knowing that much depends on the first day's work. He then straightway took me on iodides and bromides: how to analyse a solution containing both. The action of  $HNO_3$  on  $I_2$ ? On  $HI$ ? On  $Hg$ ?  $NO$  is a colourless gas, is it not?—why is it brown in the presence of air? How many oxides of  $N$ ? Name them. How would you prepare  $N_2$ ?  $N_2O$ ? I was then asked to explain Drogadro's Law. How would I prepare  $FeS$ ? Then on to soap-making and all about it. Formula for glycerin? What is glycerin? "A trihydric alcohol." Name a dihydric alcohol and a monohydric alcohol. "Thank you; that will do."

My next subject was pharmacy. Here the strain was beginning to tell, but Mr. J. Innes Fraser, courteous and gentlemanly, soon put me at my ease. He first asked the formalities to be observed in the selling of arsenic, remarking that my name would look well on the label. From the poison laws he took me on to the different baths used in pharmacy—water-baths, steam-baths and sand-baths. Why is the last-name I used in the preparation of una. hydrar. nit.? What is sublimation? Name some B.P. substances obtained by it. Hard paraffin: how obtained? Its melting-point? The melting-point of wax? Is eng. belladonna a satisfactory preparation? Could I suggest any improvement in the making of it? How is tr. nucis vom. prepared? How much strychnine does it contain? The solubility of lime in water? Why not use boiling water instead of cold in making lime-water? The strength in lime of liquor calcis sacch. Why is hydrogen peroxide labelled "10 volumes"? How is sodium nitrite prepared? Dose? The strength of vin. ipecac.—What sort of sherry is best to prepare it with? "Detannated sherry." Why? Give the process for preparing ext. ipecac. liq. "Do you know what this is?" "Yes; a percolator." This ended pharmacy.

After sitting a few minutes I was sent to botany with Professor Traill. First I had to sketch and describe what I saw beneath the microscope. I made it out at once to be a vertical section of the fern. The rest of the subject was entirely on fruits—a very interesting subject. First I had a vertical section of a date handed to me to point out and name the distinctive layers. What is the position of the embryo in the seed? Was handed a lemon and a coconut, and told to point the corresponding layers to the date. What class of fruits do they belong to? Fruit-dissemination then came in for its share of attention, after which I was asked to describe the fruits of rose and fig. The differences between them? The apple? What is the edible portion? Compare the strawberry. What is an achene? What is the characteristic structure of the fruit of the grasses? Name the officinal plants belonging to the Gramineæ. Anything strange about the rye-plant?

The last subject of all—materia medica, when Mr. J. Innes Fraser again took me in hand. I had, among others, to recognise the leaves of hyoscyamus, conium, digitalis, and belladonna. Besides giving habitats and natural orders, I was asked to give best time of collection and percentage of active principles. Scammony, the gum-resin and resin: how they are obtained? Guaiacum resin, sandarac, and aloes, with a question or two on the aloins. Benzoin: percentage of benzoic acid and how obtained? Catechu: what is it, and melting-point? The seeds of croton, castor oil, and colchicum: which contains the most colchicine, seeds or corn? Hamamelis-leaves and its preparations in the B.P.

Wondering about many things, I went back to my seat, to be soon called up by the Chairman (Mr. Dott), who, with a hearty handshake, congratulated me on the pass I had made. A rush was then made for the G.P.O., there to wire home and sundry other places. I must say I was treated very fairly by all the examiners. I knew and felt I was well up in my subjects, and the result was I passed.

ASPIRIN. (209/45.)

# Exchange Column—Bargains.

## TERMS.

One halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number.  
No Advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

## FOR DISPOSAL.

### APPARATUS.

**Balance**; suitable for college or shop; cost £6 15s.; what offers? BAILEY, Chemist, Alfred Street, Nottingham.

### BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

**What offers?** 22 Minor books for sale; list on application. BAILEY, Chemist, Alfred Street, Nottingham.

**Martindale's** "Pharmacopœia," latest edition; new; accept 7s. "ARGON," 10 Kenwyn Road, Clapham.

**Pharmacopœia**: B.P., Squire, Newth, Perkin and Kipping, Attfield, Lowson, Ince, Greenish; all latest editions; unsold; no reasonable offer refused for the lot. Offers by letter to JOLLIFFE, 47 Portland Place North, Clapham Road, S.W.

**What offers?**—Squire's "Companion," Attfield's "Chemistry," Newth's "Chemistry," Ince's "Grammar," Southall's "Mat. Med.," Pilley's "Qualitative Analysis"; all in perfect condition. 212/6, Office of this Paper.

**"Journal of Chemical Society,"** 1899 and Index; 1905; Index 1898; Index 1903; Report on Progress of Chemistry 1904; collective Index of Authors 1893-1902; Collective Index of Subjects, 1893-1902. "Pharmaceutical Journal," 1897-1902 complete except September 10, 1898, and January 23 and February 6, 1897; carriage paid; what offers, together or separately? "F.," 15 Station Avenue, Winchmore Hill, N.

### DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

**I have** 3 1-lb. bottles 1905 English lavender-oil; finest; 23s. per lb., carriage paid, or 65s. the lot. 212/16, Office of this Paper.

### OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

**½-plate** hand camera, 12 carriers, cost 30s.; ½-plate Marrions, with stand; 3 double dark slides, focussing cloth and bag, both perfect order; what offers? KEEN, Chemist, Isleworth.

**Clearing lines**.—Photographic mounts, 1,000 plain c.d.v.'s, 4s.; 500 Cabinets, 5s.; 500 quarterplates, 2s.; 200 8×6 plate-slunks, ½-plate, 5s.; 250 ½-plate slip-in, 5s.; samples 3 stamps. EDWARD PECK, East Dereham.

### PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

**80 1s. boxes** Oowana soap, £2; carriage paid on £1 order. HARDEN, Chemist, Tunbridge Wells.

**What offers** for about 2 gross Edgild gold enamel, 1s. size? H. KNIGHT, Chemist, Wimbledon, Surrey.

**Offers** for 6 Dodd's kidney pills, 2s. 9d.; 3 doz. Sanger's patent vegetable pain curer 1s. 1½d. 216/16, Office of this Paper.

**Oowana soap**, 160 4d. tablets for 25s. 6d., 9 1s. tablets for 4s.; 29s. the lot, carriage paid. ARMITAGE, 48 Lower Clapton Road, N.E.

**30 Sand's liver seeds**, 10 Rooke's pills, Nature's remedies, all kinds; value £5; also other patents, clean; full list sent; what offers? PILLING (Limited), 192 Hyde Road, Manchester.

**Overstocked**.—What offers? part or whole: 12 2s. 6d. tamar indien, 15 2s. 9d. Schieffman's asthma cure, 8 5s. Bishop's variettes, 14 2s. 9d. Keating's cough lozenges, 24 7½d. Daisy powders, 18 2s. 9d. Johnson's digestive tablets, 6 4s. 6d. lacto-peptin, 12 1s. 1½d. Bunter's nervine. "KALONA," 214/27, Office of this Paper.

### SHARES.

**Shares for Sale**.—See p. 73.

**30 7½ per cent** preference shares Collins's Eucalyptus Remedy Co. RIDING CROOKES, Sheffield.

### SHOP FITTINGS.

**One gross** 10 oz. amber rounds, accurately stoppered, "W" make; 30s., carr. ford. BELLAMY, Chemist, Barnsley.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**Artificial eyes**; best offer for 100; also 80 P. O. P., 1s. assorted, to 215/16, Office of this Paper.

**Surplus stock**, about 1 gross, Maw's teats, best black, fig. 2031A, perfect condition; 1s. per doz. COLLEY, Chemist, Stroud.

**4s. gross**, 1d. headache and 1d. face powder; overstocked; stamp for sample. SMITH'S Drug Stores, 170 Wharf Street, Leicester.

**Overstocked**.—28 lb. bell camphor, 3s. 10d. lb.; 7 lb. rad. sarsae. jam., 2s. 6d. lb.; 1 oz. 1s. 1½d. Vogeler's compound (clean), 9s. 6d. "CHEMIST," 94 Waterloo Road, Hunslet, Leeds.

**About 5 gross** beautifully made 1-oz. white miniature "port-wine" bottles for scent, &c.; cost 9s. per gross; lot 15s., or exchange new vol. Pharm. formulas. HORN, Parkwood Road, Bournemouth.

**Best offer?** Edison home phonograph, complete, recorder, reproducer, new January; also about 300 records, most new, all good; No. 4 Cartridge kodak, new, with plate adapter if required. BYWATER, Audley.

**Moulds**, best electro-plated (Lynch), never used.—Bougie (12), 14s. 6d.; suppository, 6 15-gr., 5s. 6d.; 12 15 gr., 10s.; 6 30-gr., 8s.; 6 60-gr., 10s.; or £2 2s. the lot, c.p., approval, c.w.o. PERCIVAL, Wainmanstow.

**Four gross** Erasmie soap, 3 tabs. in box, 33s. per gross; 2½ doz. 1s. Erasmie shaving-sticks, 4s. doz.; 120 6d. menthol snuff, 1s. 6d. doz.; 14 lb. camphor ¼-oz. cubes, 4s. lb.; cash with order; carriage paid. CRITCHSON, Chemist, Lincoln.

**Barnett & Foster's No. 2 Compact** also Eclipse machine, which syrups, fills, and stoppers screw bottles (any size); tank, brush machine, quantity bottles, boxes, and screws; giving up; no room in new premises; small reasonable offer wanted. ROBIN, Newton Grange, Midlothian.

## WANTED.

**Piso's Cure**, 1s 1½d. size; state terms. WOODHOUSE, Chemist, Ludlow, Salop.

**Steam pan** or still, 60 gallons capacity. RAYBOULD, Reform Works, Dudley.

**Old artificial teeth** bought; cash return post. DENT, 58 Hinckley Road, Leicester.

**Two wall-cases**, 4½ ft. high, 2½ wide or near. THURSFIELD, Chemist, Kettering.

**Toilet formula** purchased, 10s. Letter, W. LEWIS, 12 Shelden Street, London, W.

**Shop-rounds**, ointment-jars; price and condition. Princess Cottage, Nermon on, Yorks.

**Moonseed Ointment**, 2s. 9d. size; please state price and quantity. VIGIS, Chemist, Bath.

**Fairbank's glycerine tar soap**; must be cheap. CLEMENT, Chemist, Hampton Hill, Middlesex.

**"Therapeutics"** (standard work on); recent edition. Lowest price to 212/40, Office of this Paper.

**"Chemist and Druggist,"** April 25 and May 23, 1903. S. W. W., Wilton, Son & Co., Doncaster.

**Recent edition** of Squire in exchange for surplus zinc oxid. and grain musk, or part cash. 212/39, Office of this Paper.

**Two check-tills**, small swan-neck carboys, counter-stands, and desks. Prices and particulars to BRICE, Chemist, Felixstowe.

**Two or three cheap check-tills**, Gledhill or O'Brien type. Particulars to RICHARDS, 49 Elspeth Road, Clapham Common, S.W.

**A few pounds** of very old liquid extract of Ergot; should not be less than 4 years old. Please state age, price, and quantity available to "Ergot" (2/42), Office of this Paper.